The
Benjamin Smith Lyman
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His Heirs

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(American Journal of Science) Professors Silliman and Dana, New Haven, Connecticut, page 89 (Paper on Consonants & alphabet) 89. (Letter) 129. 150. (Publishers) 218.

Allen, Richard H. Allen Esq. (Cable address. R. H. Allen & Co.) No 89 Water Street, New York City pp 7 130. p. 135. 136. 149. 189. 246.

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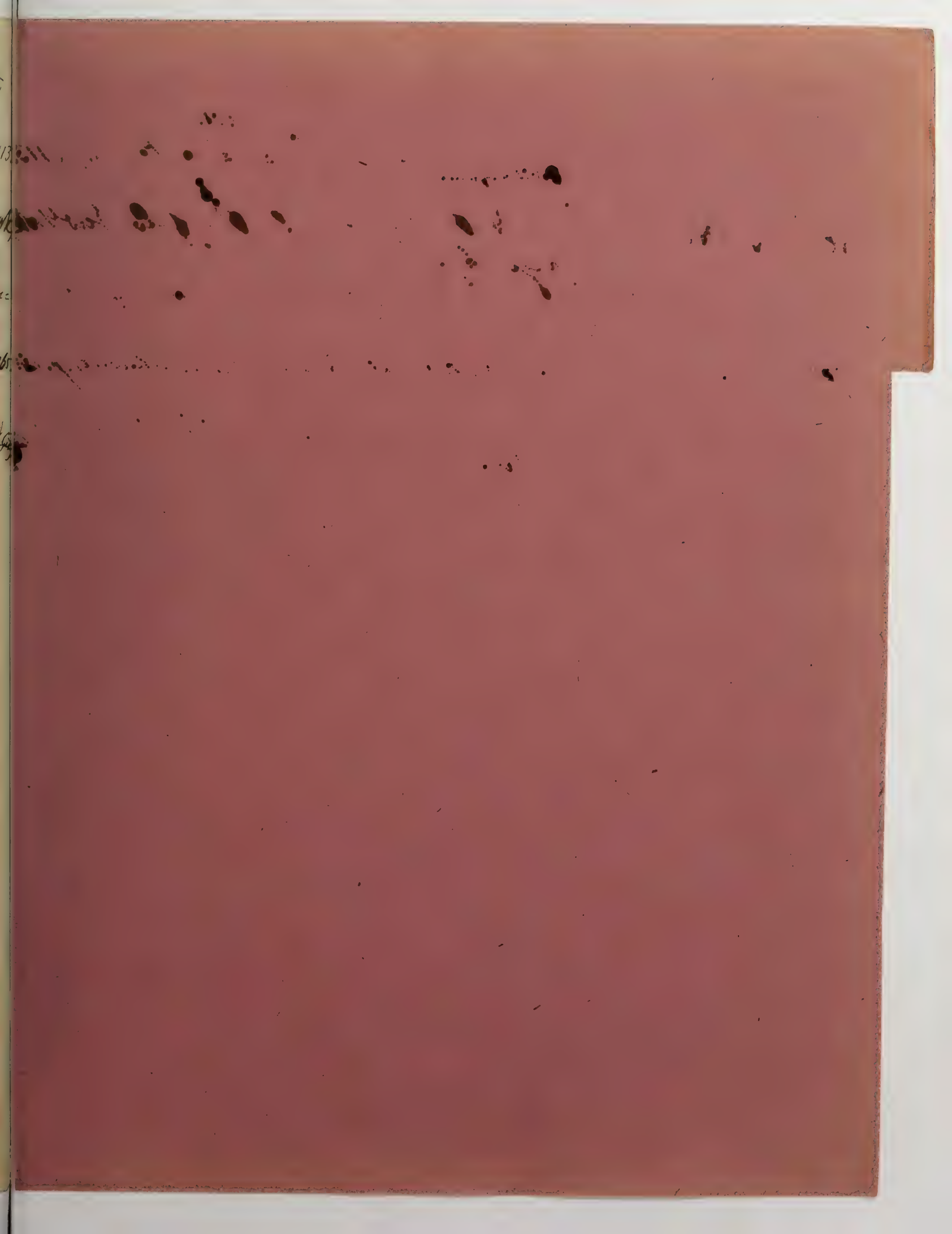

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Stone River crosses [illegible] corner of [illegible] Stone House Mountain, a [illegible] ridge [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Structure [illegible] formed by a saddle in the rocks [illegible] the northern dip is so pushed in [illegible] as to seem itself a steep southern [illegible] ward the saddle sinks slowly, [illegible] can be recognized as such, first [illegible] Staley's Creek at Woodlawn Forge, [illegible] by five degrees two miles and a half [illegible] at Inks Creek. Cave Ridge [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] seem to be small rolls or saddles upon a large saddle.

or parts of a double saddle that have [illegible] a deep or reversed dip [illegible] part [illegible] afterwards with the northern part, that is, the small basin at the top of the saddle disappears eastward. Between the Wolf Pen Ridge and Pond [illegible] a basin apparently [illegible] Trout, [illegible] Ridge [illegible] by a small saddle [illegible] just outside of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 4500 feet [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] fifty feet [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] natural exposures of the outcrop of [illegible] seem all to belong to four beds. The upper one, the Day Ore Bed appears to be about [illegible] feet [illegible] Ore Bed is about 100 feet below the Day Ore Bed. The next lower, the Cole Ore Bed, is about 1000 feet below the Thomas Ore Bed, and the lowest, the [illegible] Ore Bed, is about 400 feet below the

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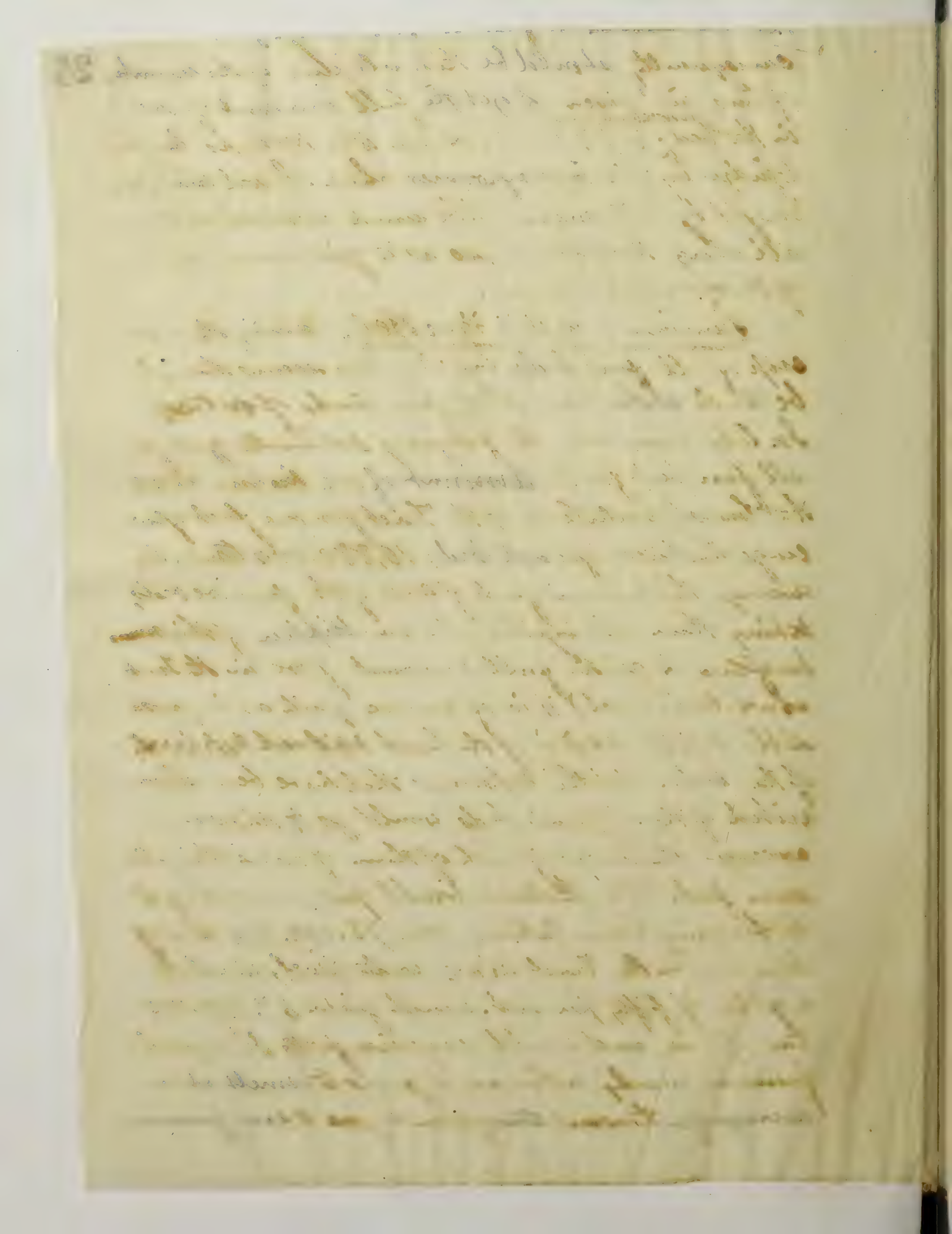
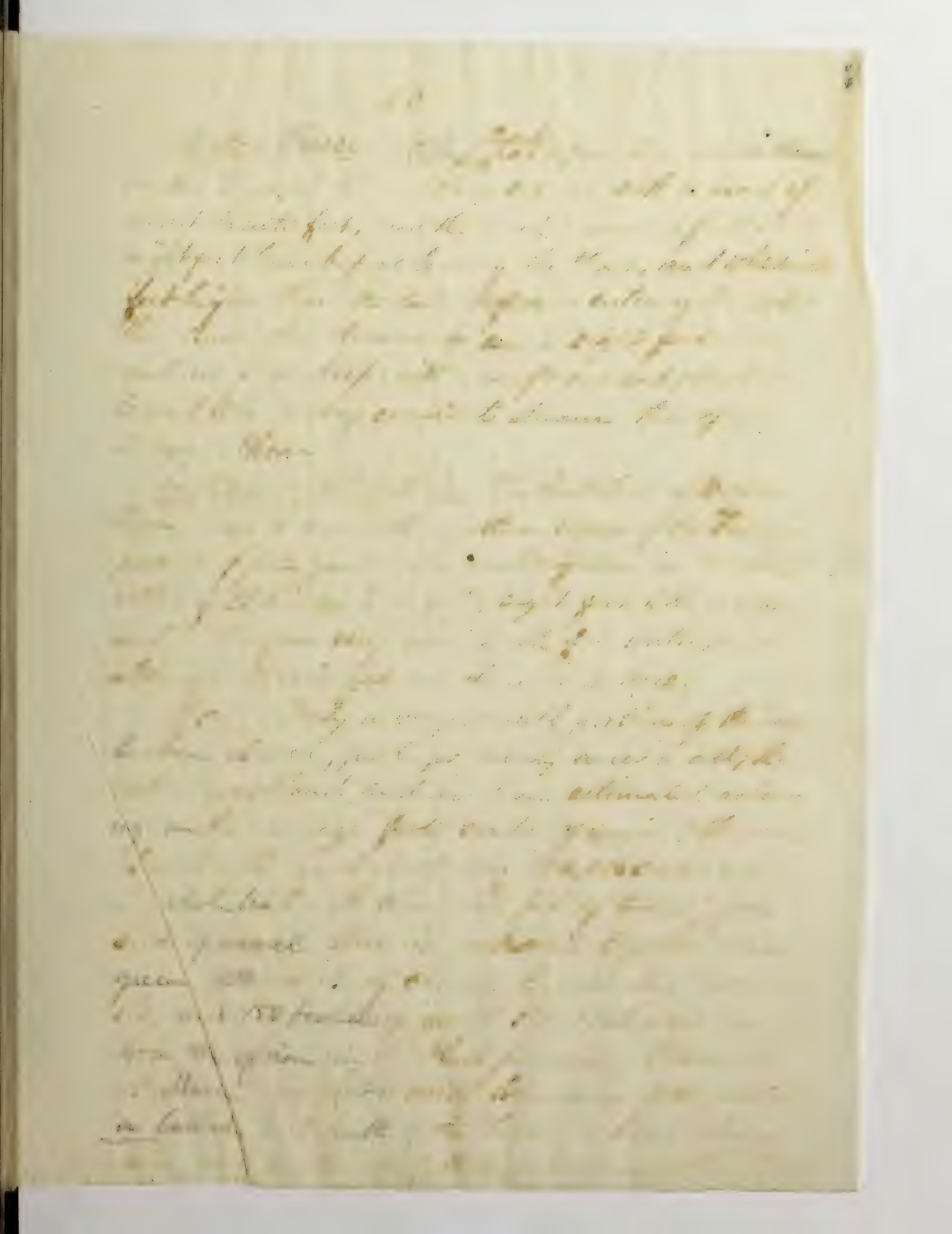
Cole Ore Bed; and from that to the lowest [illegible] cropping out where the top of [illegible] crosses the [illegible] of the [illegible] feet. The ore of all these beds is [illegible] an ore which contains [illegible] from.

Ottomans Ore Bed. [illegible] Ore Bed [illegible]



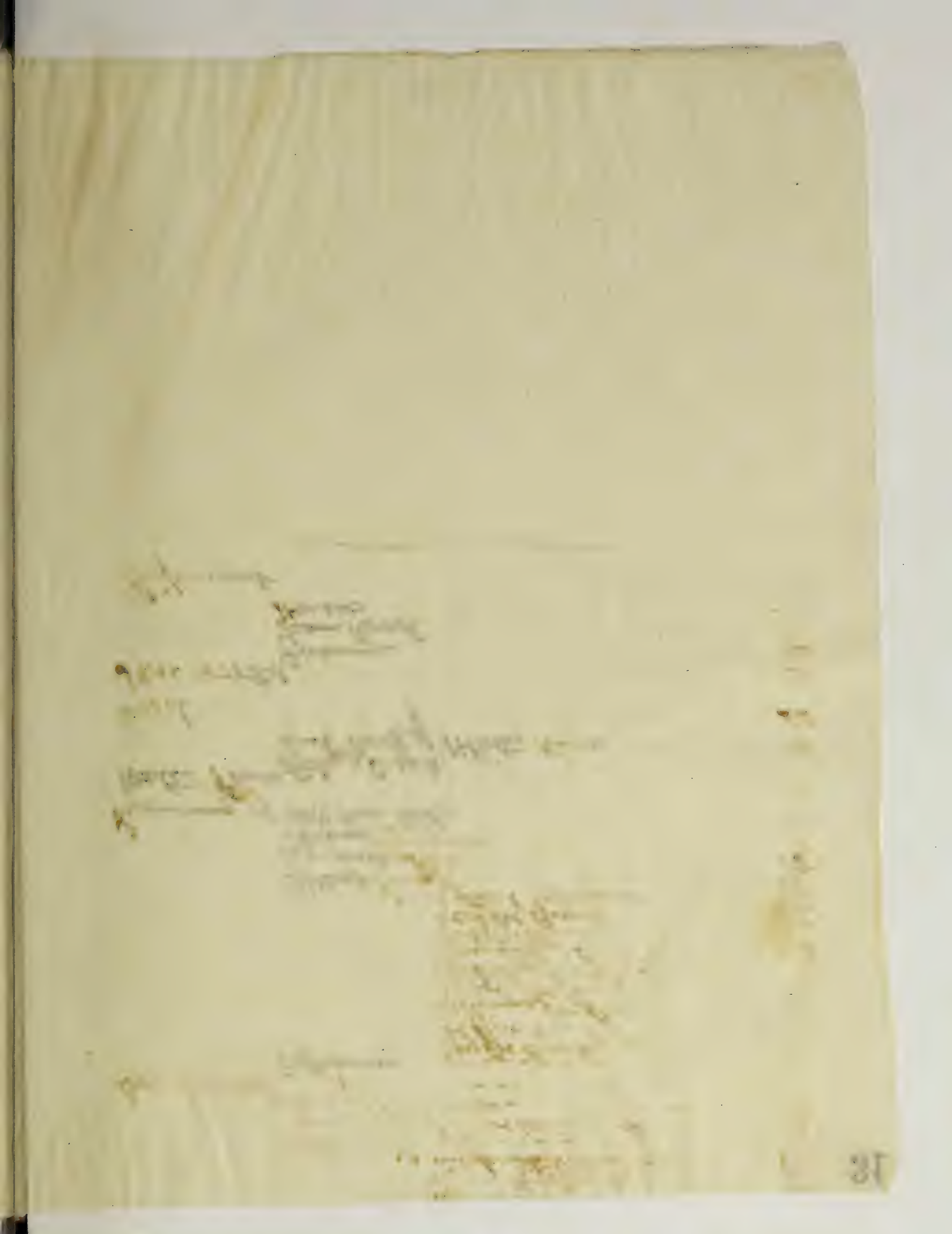


[illegible]

[illegible] diameter and six feet wide, with an iron band round the middle. It is [illegible] [illegible] the inside of the furnace, but it is said to be lined with [illegible] Jersey fire brick, put in when the furnace was first built. [illegible]

[illegible]

eighths [illegible] this [illegible]
about a mile and [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] and about [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]



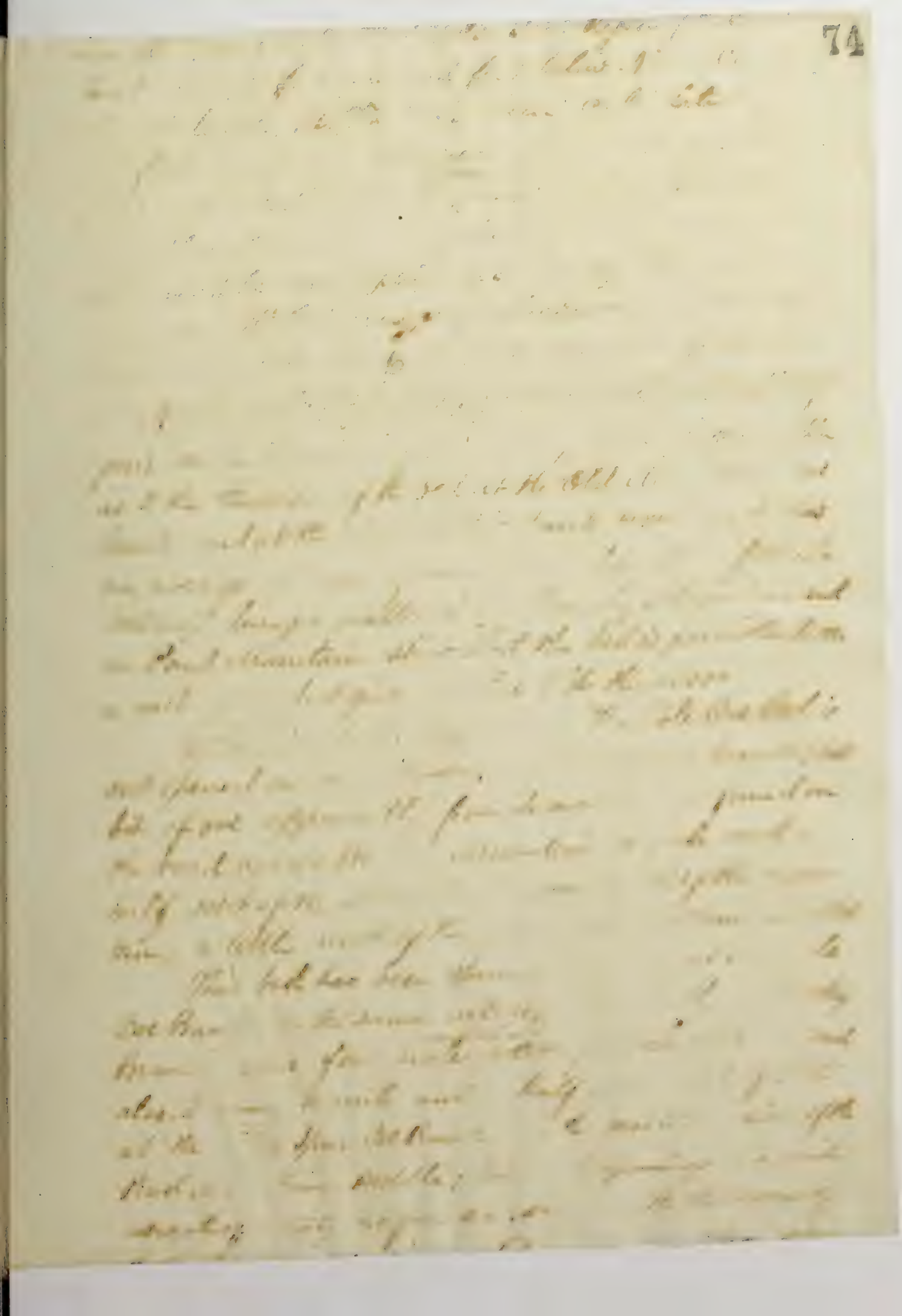
[illegible] that case [illegible]
a mile [illegible] boundary of this [illegible]
[illegible] of connecting Marion by [illegible]
some point on the [illegible] River; and the railroad would
connect these [illegible] with the [illegible]
coal fields that begin [illegible] north of Marion.

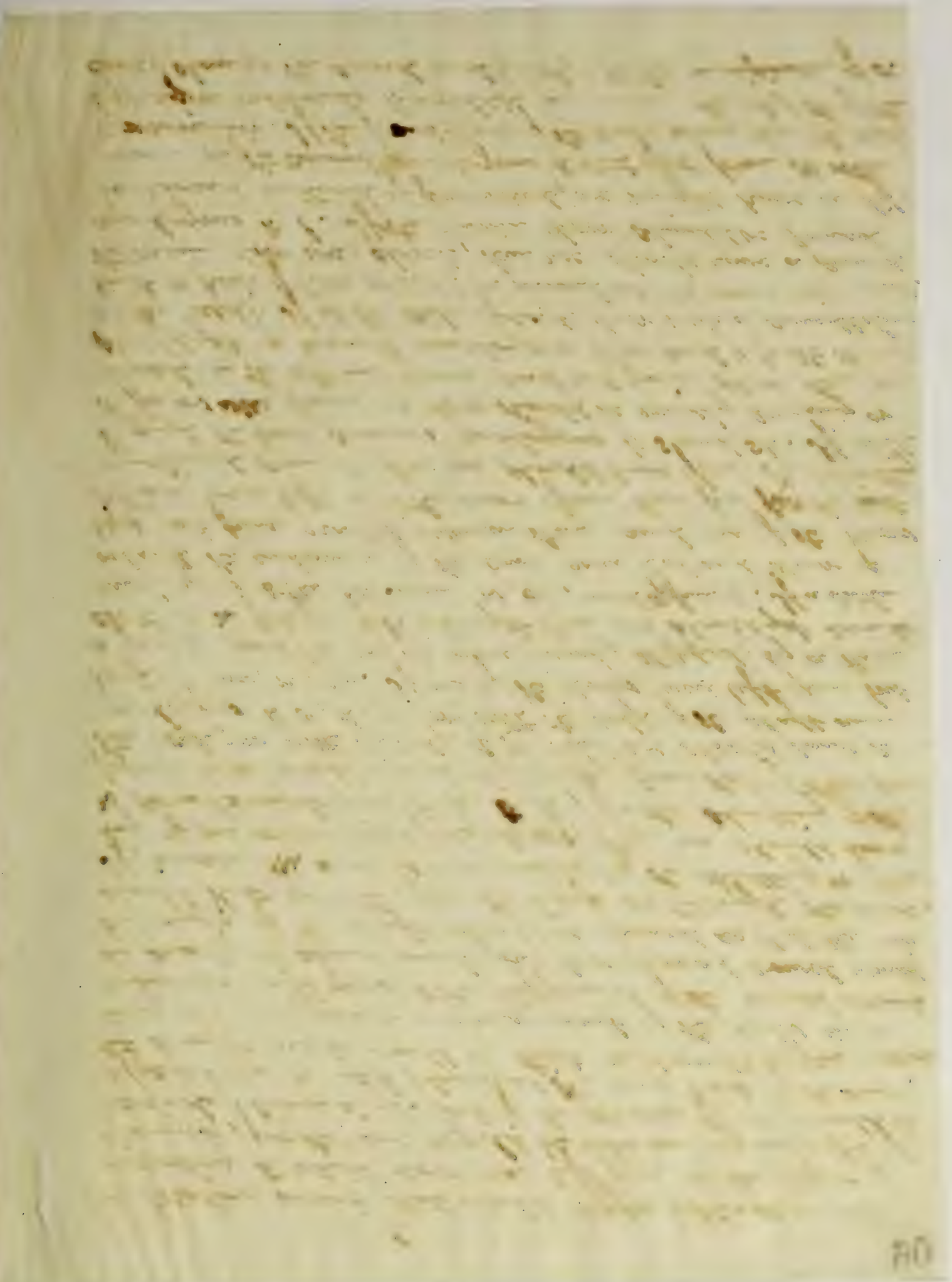
Benj. Smith Lyman.

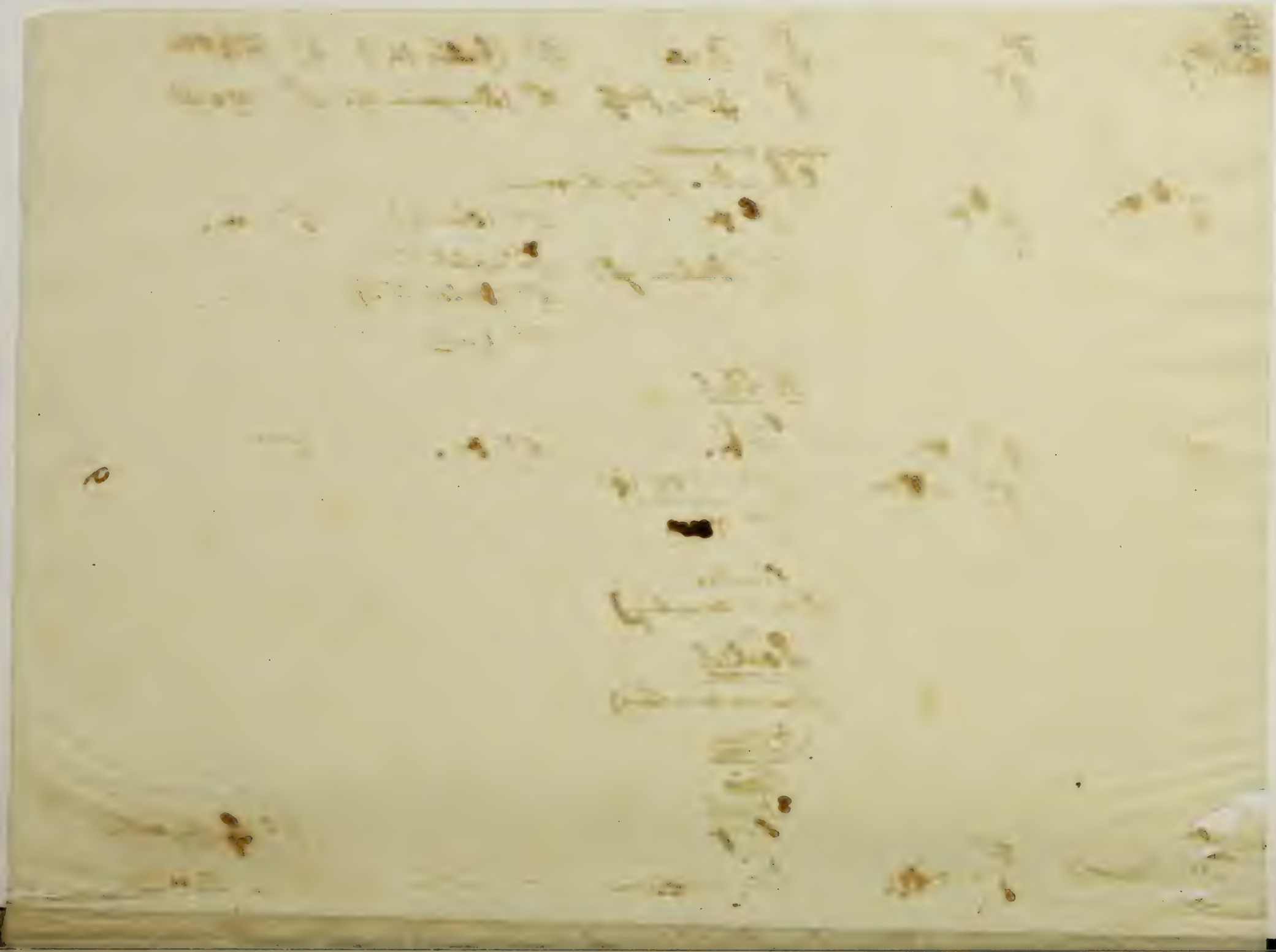
Philadelphia, 19 July 1867.

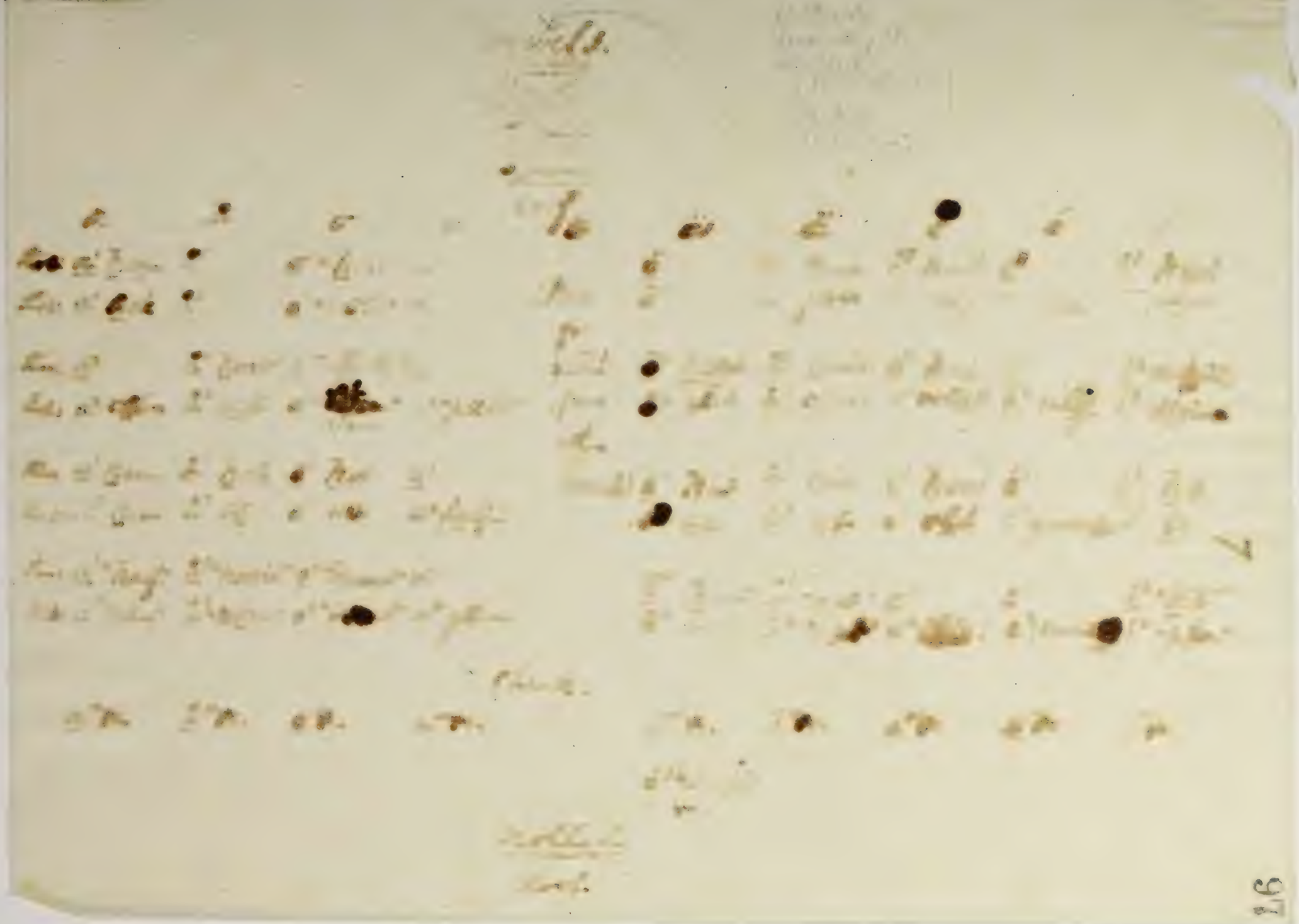
[illegible]

[illegible]









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[illegible] Aug. 8.

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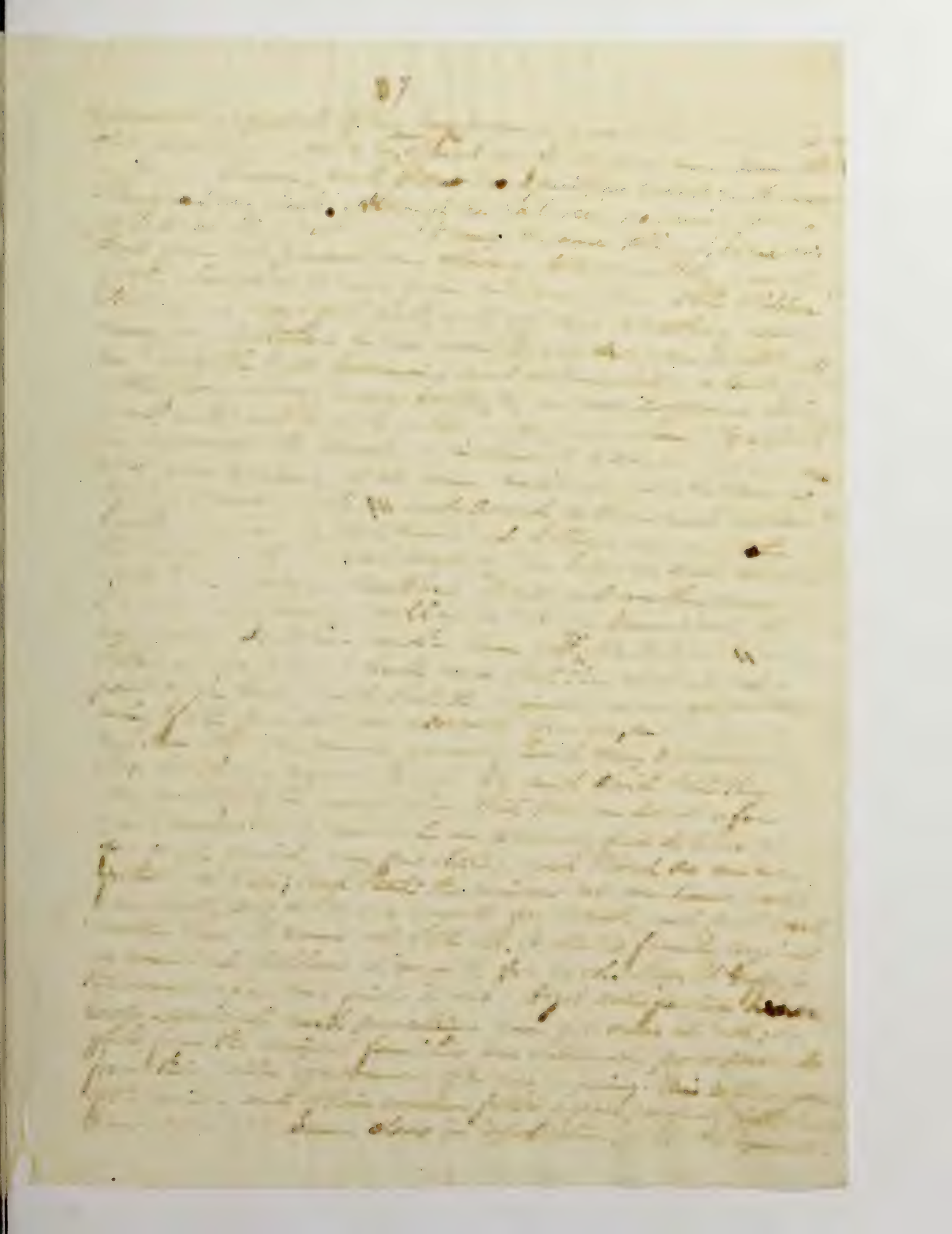

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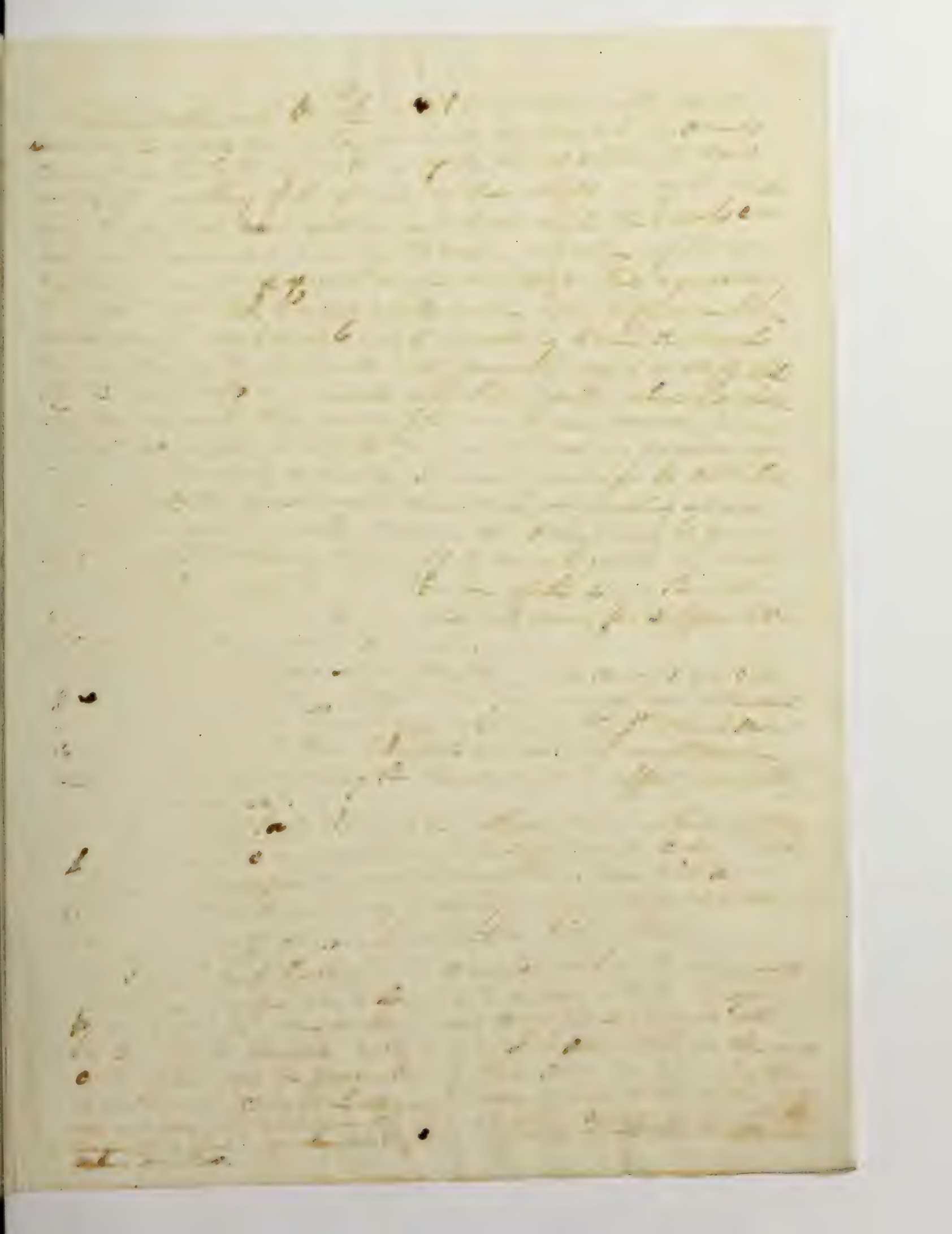

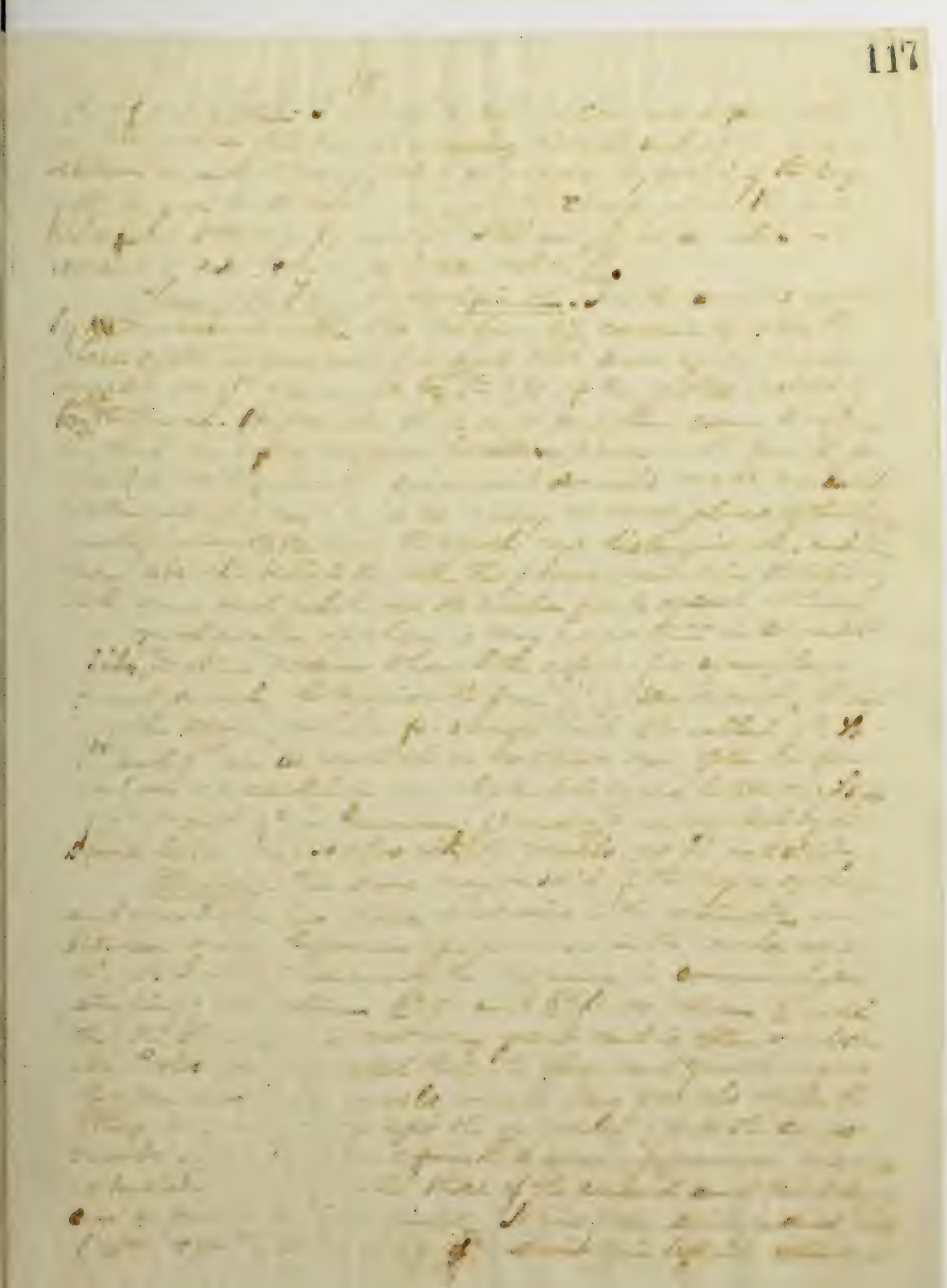

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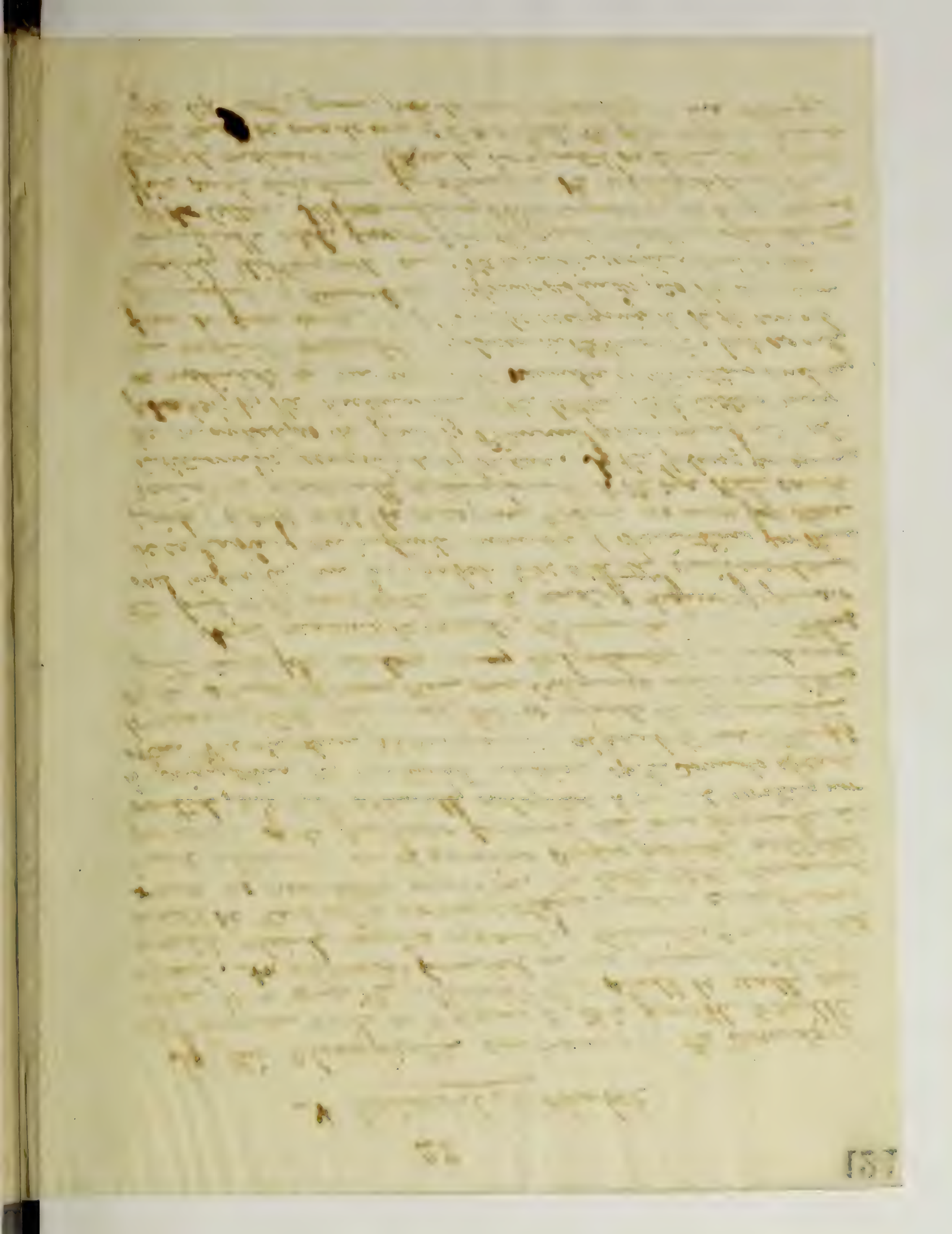

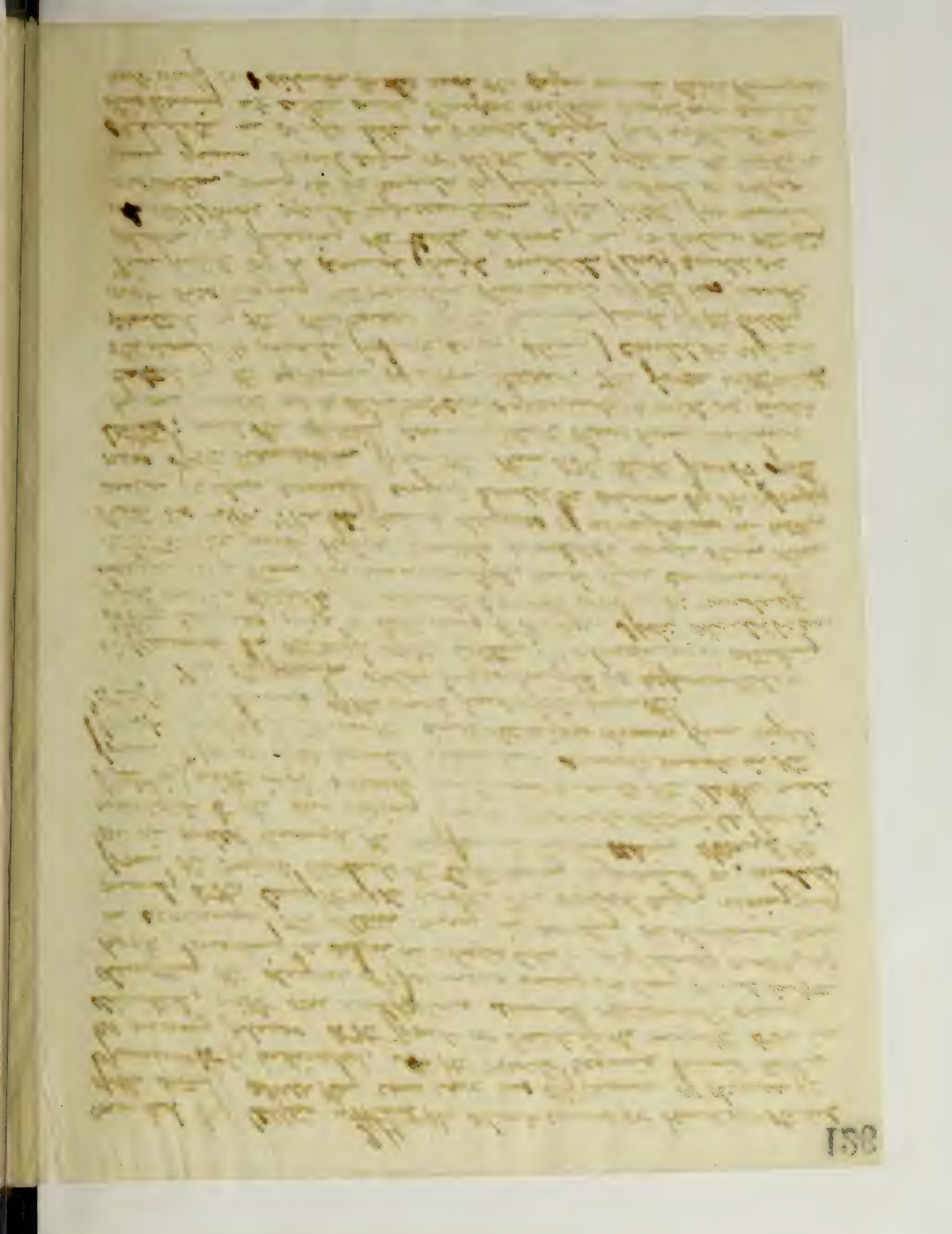

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135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 10 Aug.

Professors Silliman and Dana,

New Haven.

Gentlemen,

I enclose herewith a paper on the Consonantal and Universal Alphabet, which I offer for publication in your American Journal of Science and Arts. I should be very glad to have it come out in September number if possible; but I fear I have unexpectedly been so much delayed in preparing paper by [illegible] on business.

I should [illegible] very well, if it would not cost much, [illegible] of illustrations [illegible] to be photolithographed; [illegible] in a later number of the journal.

I enclose also, to Professor Dana, [illegible] of introduction to Professor Dana from [illegible] which I never had a convenient opportunity; and refer you to Professors White, Marsh and Hyman, at New Haven, as more or less acquainted.

I remain

Gentlemen

Very respectfully yours,

Benj: Smith Lyman.

Slatington, Lehigh Co., Pa.; 11 Aug. 1867.

Prof. R. H. Allen.

My dear Richard:

Your most welcome favor of day before yesterday came to hand before I left Philadelphia yesterday. I am delighted with your plan of our all meeting next Sunday at Northampton, and I am very glad you took pains to write about it in advance. I shall try very hard to be there by that time and if possible a day or two earlier, and I think I shall succeed in bringing it about, although all doubtful things are onsarting. I am up in this region to look at a slate quarry near Bethlehem, and in the village of [illegible] a little [illegible] and shall be in Bethlehem to morrow evening and shall probably return from the quarry in question through that town to Philadelphia on Wednesday night or Thursday. If all goes smoothly I shall be able after that to go to Northampton by Friday or Saturday.

I have been hoping to be at Burlington Vermont by the twenty first or second, and that will enable me to stay at Northampton, if you are all there, until Tuesday at least.

As to what you say of our brot growing old, I suppose I must acknowledge the corn for my part; ~~although I have feel it very much as a general thing~~; for it can't be denied that it is seventeen years since that memorable Fourth of July.

Very affectionately yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

I shall stay at the Sun hotel in Bethlehem, and shall inquire at the post office for letters, in case you should have any thing [illegible] to write about the plan before I get home again.

Slatington, Lehigh Co., Pa., 11 August [illegible]

Mrs. S. B. Lyman.

My dear Aunt,

Your very welcome letter of day before yesterday reached me just as I was leaving home yesterday, and I was very glad to learn by it how you and your family were all getting on, but very sorry to learn that [illegible] had been so poorly in health. I thank you very much for your kind invitation to make you a visit soon, and have [illegible] that I may be able to accept it about the [illegible] of this month; but it is still uncertain whether I can. I am going [illegible] to meet several of my old playmates, at North [illegible] next Sunday, and for that purpose shall have to leave [illegible] as soon as possible after my return from this journey. Then I hope to go to Burlington, Vermont, about the [illegible] of this month, and after spending a week or so there, may possibly be free to spend a few days near Boston before coming home again. But business has been so very dull for a long time and seems to be a little brighter just now for the moment, so that I should be very sorry to lose a job or two (that are already talked of) for the sake of [illegible] that might be postponed for a while. So I will try to let you know more definitely within about a fortnight from now, if I shall be able to visit you about that time.

I am sure it would give me the greatest pleasure to see you all again, you and Uncle Joseph and the girls and Mr. Clap. I am glad to hear that she is with you again. I hope I shall make out to arrive [illegible] before the girls' vacation is over. I [illegible] the [illegible]

tunnel their trip; and I have in fact been trying to arrange a trip there with my friend Mr. Frontwine the Civil Engineer of Philadelphia. He would wish also to visit a number of interesting mineral localities in Hampshire County and that's right [illegible] but I fear I shall not be able to persuade him to make the attempt this year.

I have a little adventure of mine to recount that happened on my way up here yesterday. A youngish lady was setting out seat in front of me with a nice looking [illegible] baby in her [illegible] and [illegible] dusk she had got it to sleep, ~~and~~ she looked at me and [illegible] I asked if I should shut the window for her; as she wanted the baby's hat in the rack overhead. I gave it to her, and she asked me if the next station was not Quakertown, I looked at my card and told her yes. Then she asked me if I would not help her out when we got there, certainly, with pleasure. Presently the train came to a stand and I got ready to pick up what I took for a number of bundles on her seat; but she said, "if I would be so kind as to carry the baby she would carry the other boy" and on looking again I saw that instead of bundles it was a fine two year old baby lying asleep on the seat. She held the smaller baby towards me, and I displayed what alacrity I could, but said "I hardly know how to take hold", and under the impression for the moment that I must somehow take the baby on my left arm as she did, I sidled round ~~but~~ ineffectually, to her wonderment, but finally took it on my right arm, and the child was so [illegible] as not to be waked up by the unusual manner of handling. It turned out that was not Quakertown station after all, so she took the baby back again, and when we did get to Quakertown, she said, she would let me carry the older boy, he was the heaviest [illegible], and it was [illegible] matter if he did wake up. So I followed her hastily [illegible] car with the child, on my left arm this time all [illegible] with a big basket in my right hand. The brakeman [illegible] her down from the car to the ground and [illegible] she stood there a moment apparently [illegible]

[illegible] in which I scoring myself down to the ground until I asked her where I should put the child, for I feared the train might whisk off without me. "On the platform" she said recovering her presence of mind; so I took the child there, who was partly waked up by this time, and [illegible] him in his [illegible] and left the interesting group there, while she did not fail to call out her gratitude to me as I went away. As the car moved along the group was still standing on the platform close to the train regarding us [illegible]. For companion I had fallen in with Mrs. Lesley's [illegible] for any successor as Librarian. Mr. James used his wife (formerly Miss Batchelder of Cambridge) and their children; and they were much amused at my novel experience. My only other experience anything like this was last summer [illegible]. Dunbar asked me to hold her baby for a moment; I held it so awkwardly in my hands before me, that she laughed loud and the baby squalled with fright.

[Insert here from below]

I shall look up Mrs. Nolen and her husband with great pleasure the next time I have a chance in New York, and I am obliged to you for giving me their address.

I hope Uncle Joseph will return home with his health much improved. Give ~~him~~ my love to him and to the rest of the family, and believe me ever

Your affectionate Nephew

Percy Smith Lyman.

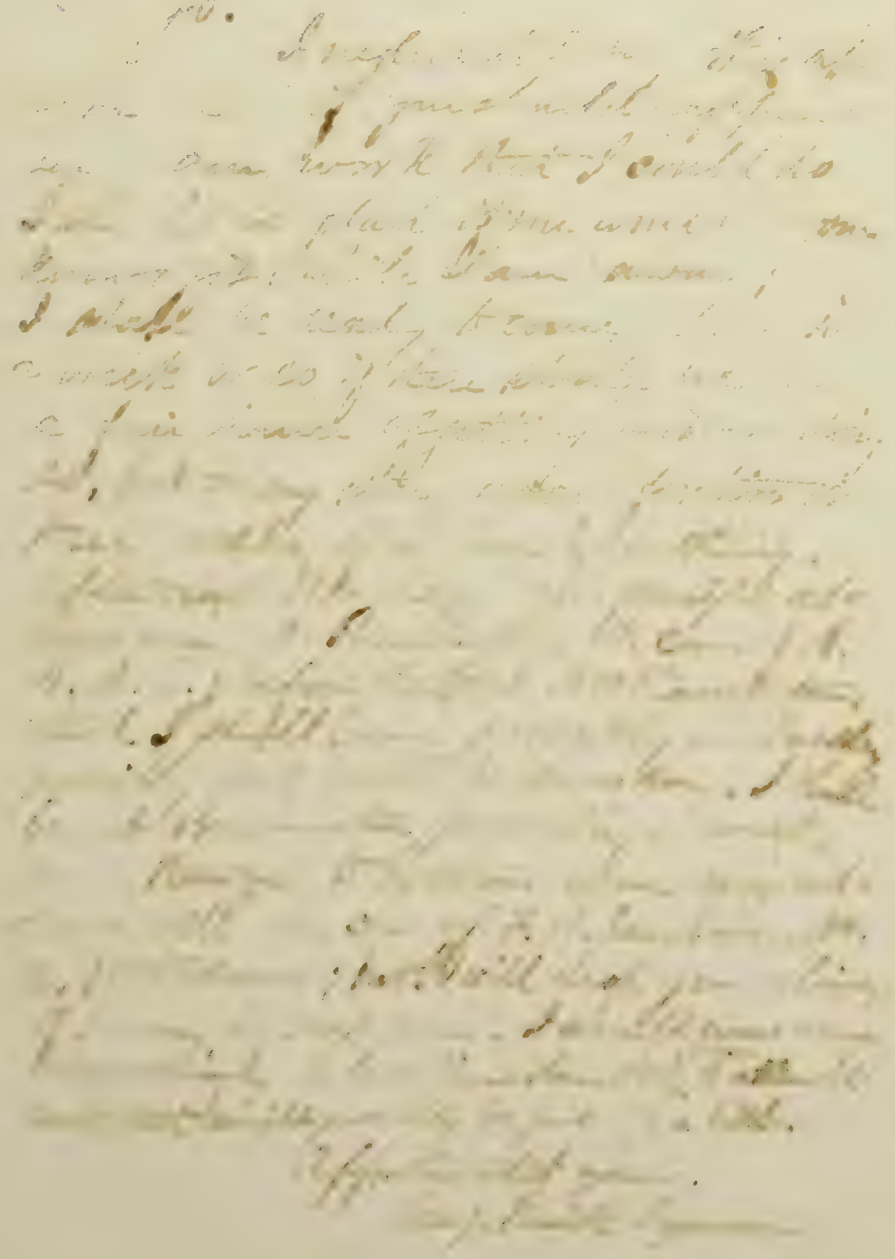
[Insert above]

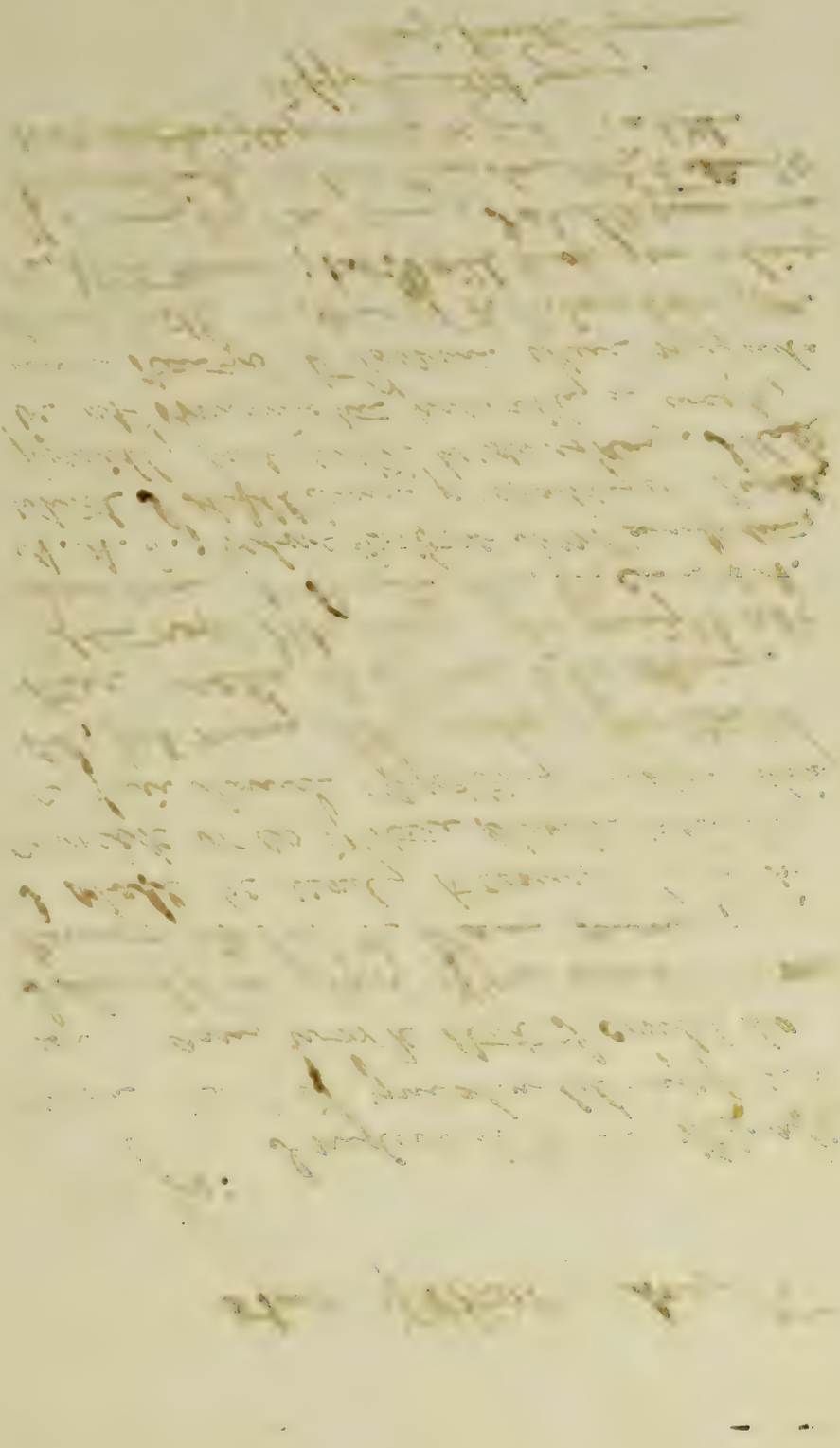
[illegible] at this village one Sunday last summer, and made the acquaintance of a friend of Mr. Lesley's, Mr. Harned, a Presbyterian minister. He was evidently a most excellent man, and I thought I would [illegible] him [illegible] the time before calling on him. But I got well sucked in, for he had [illegible] [illegible] family, so we had a [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philad. Jehiam; 14 Aug. 1[illegible]
Evening.

Dear Friend:

I arrived immediately this morning upon [illegible] of going in the Hartford boat on Friday afternoon because I was [illegible] to have your company on the way to Northampton, and I am still determined to go with you. I supposed you proposed going in the boat because [illegible] on account of your business to [illegible] that hour, and that is a reason enough. But if you [illegible] of being a pleasant [illegible] I have something to suggest. The [illegible] in the boat is, indeed, extremely pleasant and [illegible] the dusty cars; but if you could go in the afternoon train of cars there would be the advantage of arriving at Northampton before bedtime so that you could wash yourself clean from the dust and cinders, have a good night's rest and be fresh on Saturday morning, instead of having an uncomfortable night [illegible], having perhaps to leave [illegible] very early in the morning, and arriving at Northampton soon after breakfast all dusty and [illegible], [illegible] fagged, without a good chance to get cleaned and refreshed unless a bath be taken with its special dressing and [illegible] the loss of valuable time. [illegible]





15 Aug. 1807

Benj: Franklin

11 August 1807.

Northampton, Mass.: 19 August 1887.

Prof. Joseph Lovering,

Recorded Secretary

of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Dear Sir:

I send you herewith a full copy of my paper that I wish to read at the Burlington Meeting of the Association, and hope that it will reach you the days for the meeting begins, as the regulations quoted in your circular require. The paper will take up about ten minutes in reading.

I shall probably be unable to read Burling ten before Thursday or possibly Friday, so that I should like to have the reading of this paper assigned to some time later than that.

Very respectfully yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Burlington Vt. 25th Jan. 1861.

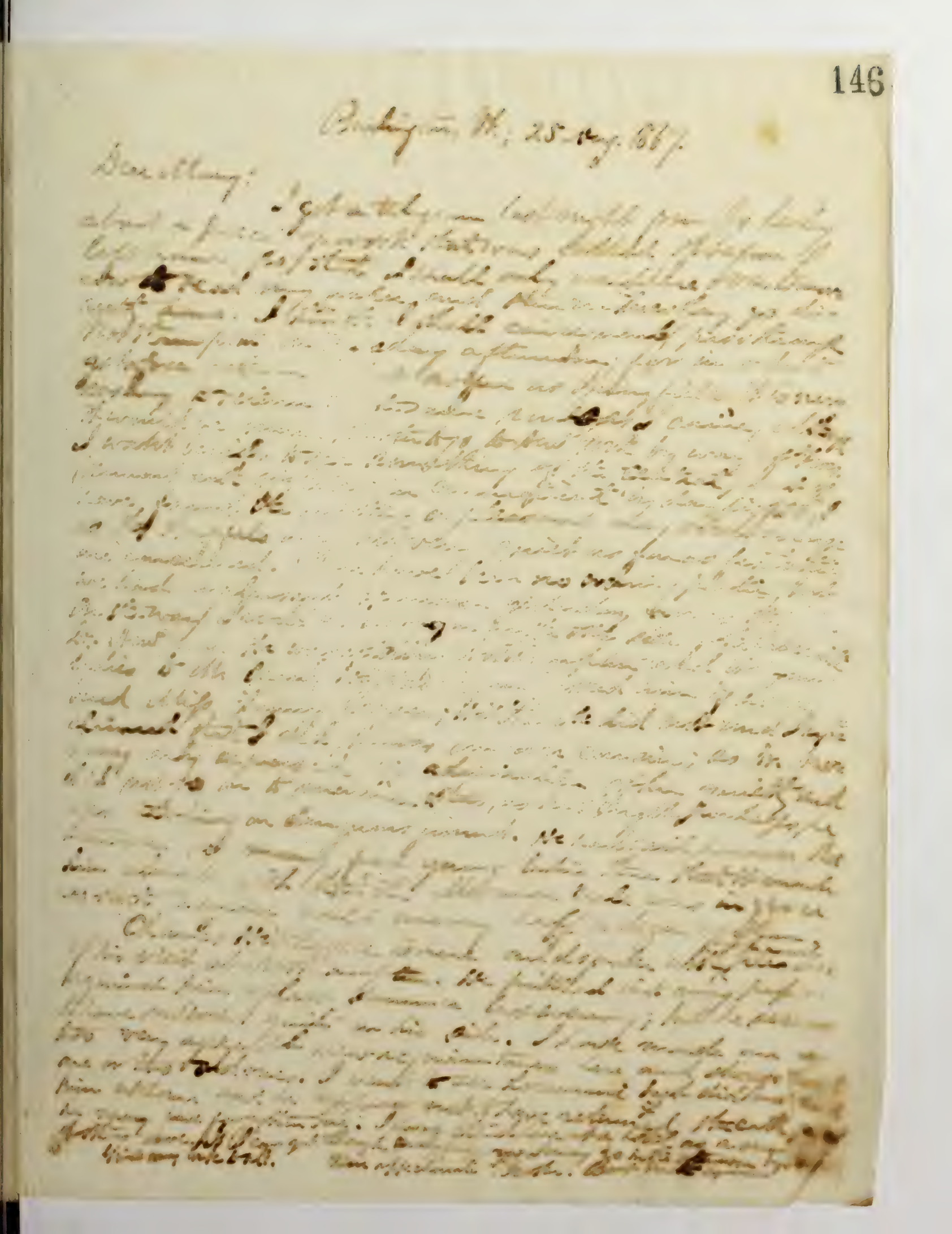
My dear Emily

[illegible]

Burlington, Vt., 25 Aug. 1867.

Dear Mary:

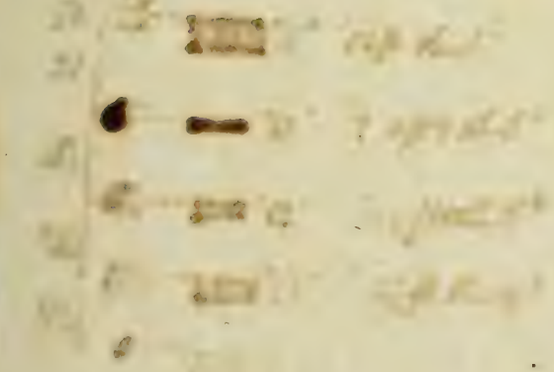
[illegible]

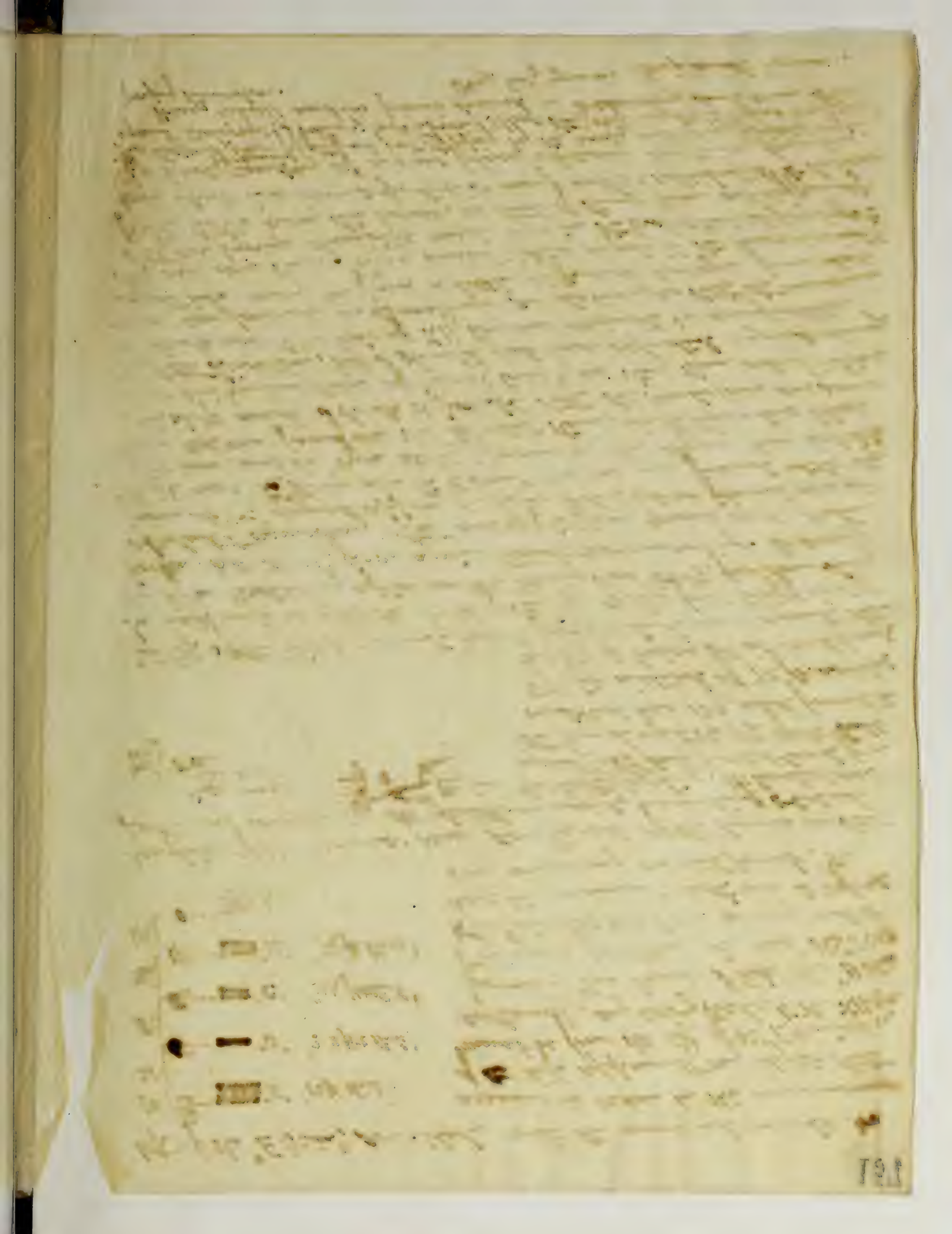


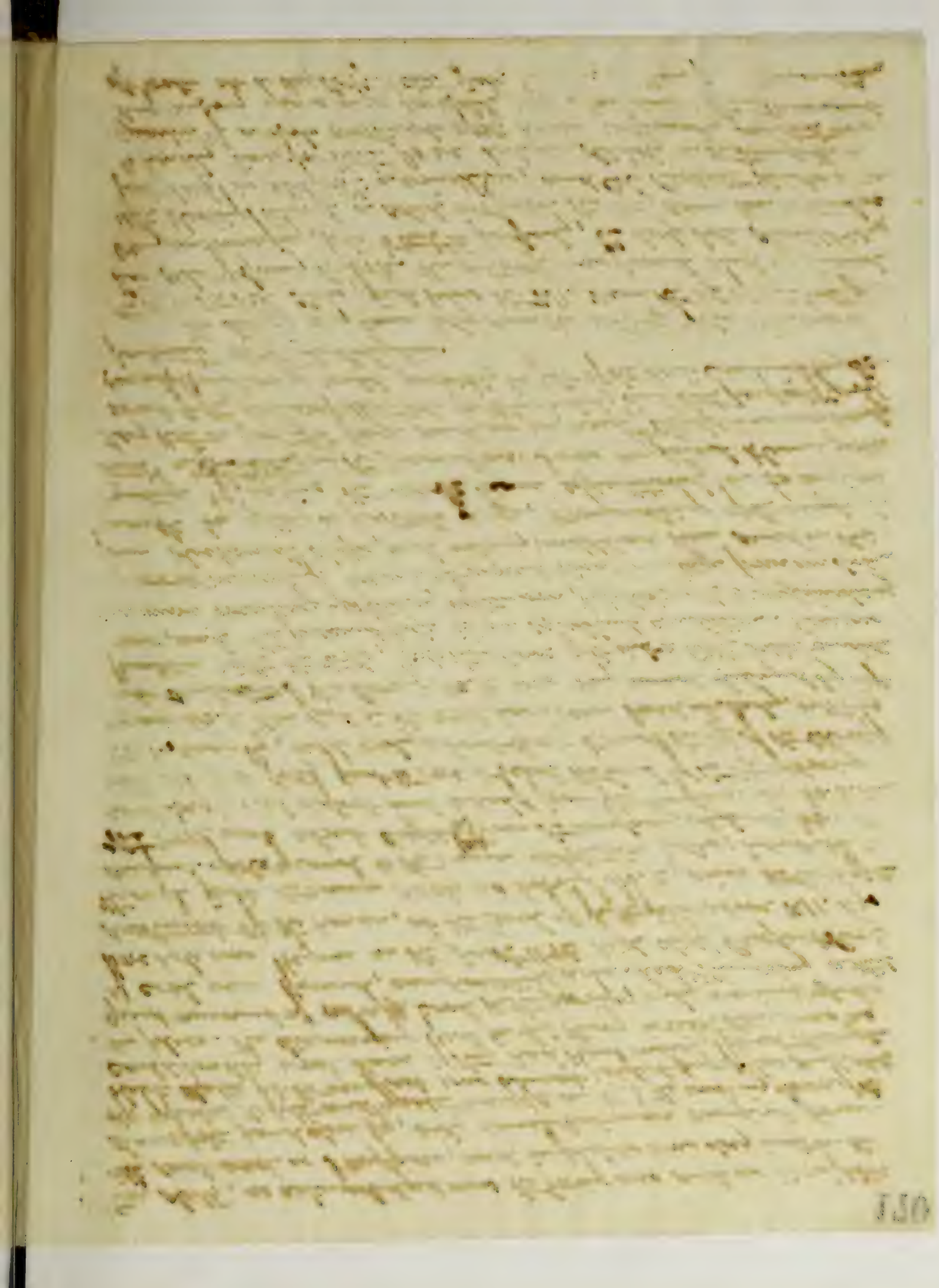
Williamsburg, 29th Aug. 1817.

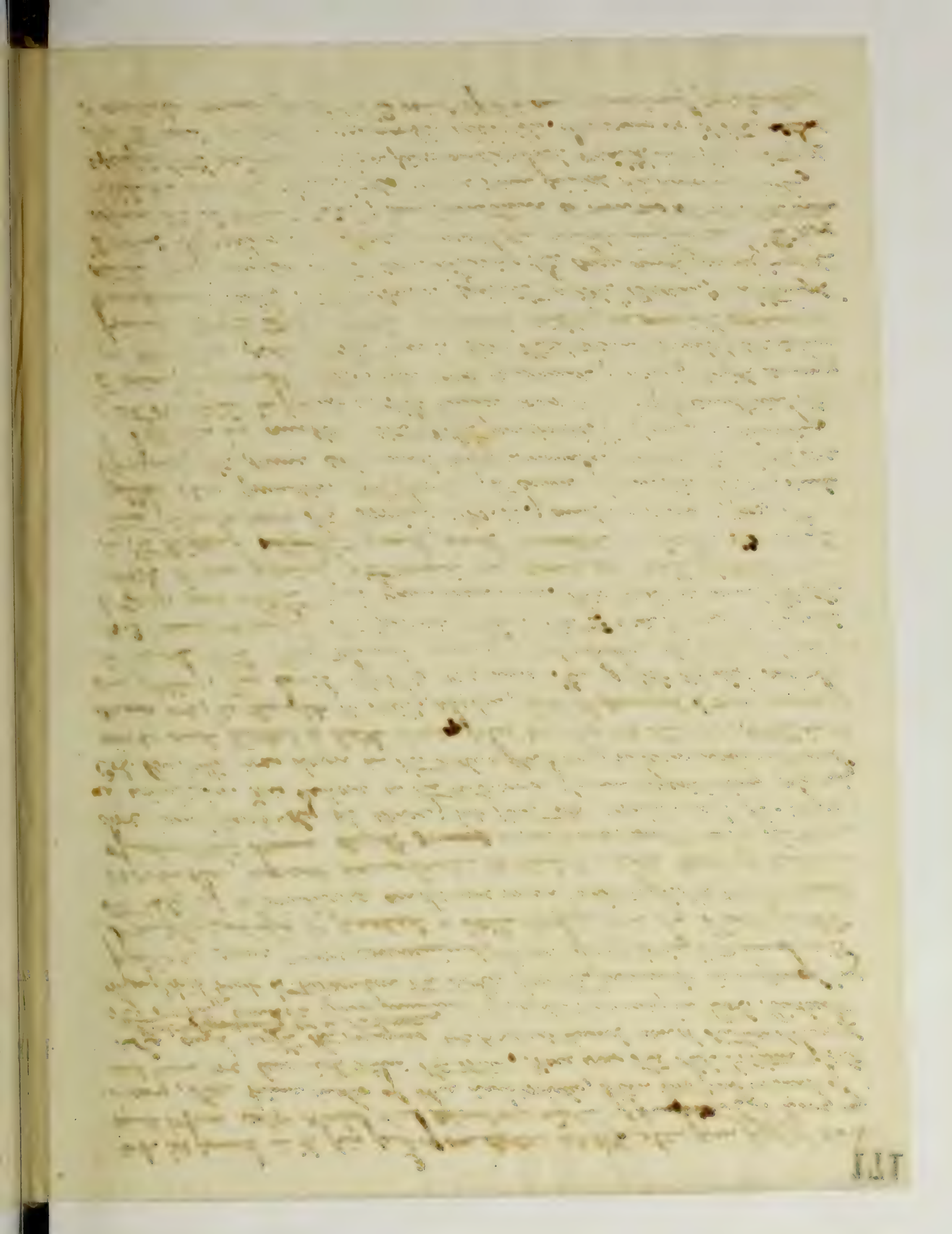
Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 15th inst. from Fredericksburg, and am sorry to find that you have been disappointed in the receipt of the money. Mr. [illegible]









[illegible], Pa., [illegible]

Dear Rockwell:

[illegible]

Long Point Salmon P. Pa. 2 Oct. 1857

Col. C. Ives Esquire

Dear Sir

I left on the
steamer from me for Philadelphia on the
7th inst., and will be for home about
you me
the 15th
without going through
in the
the Capital &c. &c.
and
I have
a half to the Rock and hardwood mine
half in
I stay
pretty well convinced
Salmon
on the
east point, about
Rock Fish
here, within
and
in
with Rocks
come out
red on
Rock
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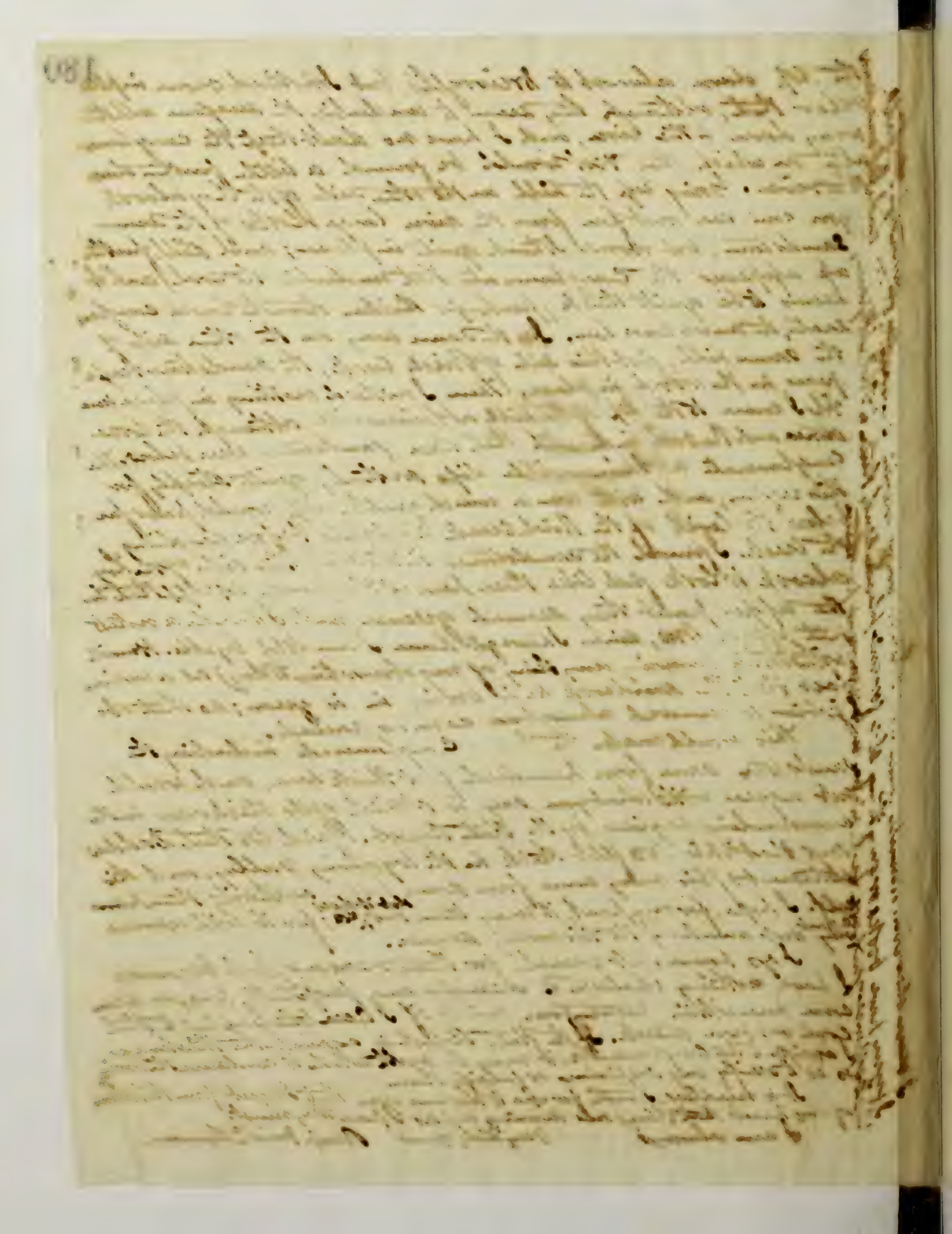

35 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 6 Oct. 1857.

Dear Mother:

Owing to some mistake on the part of my letter carrier I found your letter of the [illegible] of last month here on my return [illegible] last [illegible] after [illegible]. If you have written any thing [illegible] it will probably reach me tomorrow from [illegible] [illegible]; for my letters were to be sent [illegible] by mail and from [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] occasion offered, and none did offer for some three weeks before I came away, and I did not [illegible] home through with [illegible]. I am glad to hear how you were getting on, about the [illegible] and Mills's visit. I am very sorry you have lost your paragon in the kitchen. What you say of Wm. Whitney's thinking the National Academy of Science would meet at Northampton next summer agrees well [illegible] something I overhead Dr. Gould say to the same effect at Burlington.

I wrote Father [illegible] middle of last month from Long Pond. My stay there was longer than I expected even at the time, and my employers were expecting me to stay until the middle of this month it seems, but I cut my absence short by suddenly coming home since there was nothing left for me to do there. I came from Shickshinny, the nearest railroad station, by the way of Northumberland (at the junction of the two branches of the Susquehanna) and Harrisburg and was arrive here at seven in the morning, in twelve hours from Shinny. But at two o'clock on Friday morning our train going at [illegible] speed to make up lost time was met on a single track by a passenger train going at moderate speed in the opposite direction, at a point just above Millersburg half way between Northumberland and Harrisburg. Strange to say [illegible] any body was hurt; one colored boy who was stealing a ride [illegible] [illegible] the baggage [illegible] the tender was killed and one [illegible] man had his face [illegible] and a brakeman had his [illegible] jured; and that was pretty much all the personal injury [illegible]. The boy who was killed thought himself at first not seriously hurt although blinded, and walked a quarter of a mile towards the station, but was carried [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

about daylight. The two engines were seriously injured and the platforms of the cars on the other train were several of them so crushed together as to bring the bodies of the cars together. The cars of that train all but one broke loose from the engine and travelled some fifty yards, but none of them were thrown from the track. Our engine was less injured than the other, but the front baggage car was thrown over on its side and down a slight embankment and some what smashed, and the other baggage car of our train had its floor shoved under the front passenger car, which got in this way as many wheels under it as there was room for and was slightly removed from the track. Our other five passenger cars seemed to be uninjured. I was sleeping in a berth in the hindmost car, a sleeping car, and was waked up by the sudden stopping, but could not think at first that the accident was anything serious. An Englishman and his wife in our car are about like hens with ~~their~~ her head chopped off. In the baggage or express cars were tubs of butter and a barrel of eggs and some grapes and apples, and as day dawned and before the country folks improved the opportunity of carrying off on their shoulders the huge lumps of butter left unprotected by the breaking of the tubs. The trunks were but little injured; and two or three men in the baggage cars escaped with no injury beyond a smearing with butter. The railroad company was not very prompt about sending us on by trains that came up from the south, and it was about nine o'clock before we left Millersburg; and they even hesitated at Harrisburg whether they would not keep us there until night, but finally sent us on by a special train. The cause of the accident is unknown, but [illegible] Our train was behind time and the other [illegible] Mr. Lyman's Monday evening, and found they had carried out a plan we had talked about before; they had turned their parlors down stairs into a large schoolroom, and had moved their parlor and dining room into the second story. Their present parlor is pleasanter looking than the old one, and they are much pleased with the change. I went there again last evening by invitation to take tea with a Miss Huntington, from Hadley I believe, who came here a few months ago and is teaching here. She has lately been at Hadley and dined Mills while he was visiting you. She seems to be a nice young woman, but quite youthful. Instead of that "here I ought perhaps to say and. She is teaching at Miss Anable's school, corner of Pine and Broad, a thoroughly Philadelphian orthodox school I believe.

Give my love to all.

Your affectionate Son Benj: Smith Lyman.

I must know what sort of a Hall have [illegible] night [illegible] but I fear my dinner [illegible] [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 6 Oct. 80

My dear Sanborn:

Your most welcome and interesting letter from St. Albans was here last Friday on my arrival home from an absence of five weeks; for though some mistake my letter carrier had neglected to forward it. I am sorry my letter about the Nuttalls was "so formidable" as to delay your answering it; I must have been quite carried away by the subject. I am sorry we could not come together while you were travelling here to the west; and especially sorry we could not have met here at Philadelphia; but I hope that you will [illegible] delay coming here now, it is so long since you have been here. What you tell of the Martha's Vineyard Campmeeting is quite curious and wholly new to me. I have not seen the Advertiser and so have not read Ped Path's letters that you speak of.

Indeed so far from seeing the Advertiser, I had not seen any paper when I came home later than the twenty-third of September. You may wonder where I have been so far out of the world. It was at Long Pond, in the South East corner of Sullivan County, in the State, some thirty miles west of Wilkesbarre, on the top of the North or Allegheny Mountain. Our nearest neighbors there were in one direction three miles off, in another four, in another eight; the nearest post office, with an untrustworthy semiweekly mail, was five miles off; and the nearest railroad station was twenty miles off. The top of the mountain there is a broad flat table land five or six miles wide, covered (except a few small clearings, mostly abandoned) with a fine forest of hemlock, [illegible] and cherry. Deer is very plenty there and a great deal of hunting is done, although only a single deer was killed, I believe in all my stay there. One night as I was bathing alone in the pond some three hundred yards from the house I heard the scream of a panther across the pond; but panthers are rare there now, and wolves still rarer. Bears are plenty in those woods, but are shy and not often seen. For my part I did not even get a sight of a wild deer, although I saw a plenty of their tracks

I came home by Northumberland and Harrisburg; and half way between those places, at two o'clock at night, our train going at unusual speed to make up for lost time was met on the single track by another passenger train going at moderate speed. The engines were badly smashed, and the platforms of some of the cars on the other train were jammed flat, and our baggage cars were upset and smashed and our front passenger car slightly moved from the track; a colored boy stealing a ride between our tender and the baggage car was so injured as to die about daylight, a fireman had his face bruised and a faithful brakeman on the other train had his feet hurt; but that was pretty much all the damage done. Two or three men in our baggage cars escaped wonderfully and the trunks were very little injured, but some tubs of butter and a barrel of eggs and some cases of grapes and apples were broken up and scattered about. The butter was carefully gathered up before daylight by the country folks and carried home as their shoulders in big lumps. Our passengers took the matter rather coolly except an Englishman and his wife in the hindmost car who ran about at first like a hen with her head off. I was myself in that car in a sleeping berth and was waked up by the sudden stopping of the train, but could not think at first that the accident was any thing serious, the shock appeared our car so little; indeed our front passenger car was the only passenger car in either train that was moved at all from the track. The cause of the accident seemed to have been "a misunderstanding of orders." We were behind time and the other train had waited forty minutes or more for us, and had just come less than a mile from a station. The railroad company showed little promptness in sending us on, and we were delayed about seven hours by the accident.

I discovered last evening who was the belle you spoke of at the last Harvard Class Day. She was Miss Bertha Lea, a sister of the Miss Lea I wrote you about last spring as in love with Horace Binney. The Leas are now all in Europe.

Give my regards to your wife. Very affectionately yours. Benj: Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 7 Oct. 1867.

A. S. Packard Esq.

Dear Sir:

Your favor asking me to send you a brief abstract of my paper read at the Burlington Meeting for publication in the [illegible] number of the Naturalist came to hand but two or three days ago on my return home from several absences. Owing to some mistake on the part of the letter carrier it had not been forwarded to me.

I have prepared with what dispatch I could the enclosed abstract which I hope will be brief enough and will reach you in time to suit your purposes.

Respectfully yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

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135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 7 Oct. 1867.

M. S. Packard Esq.

Dear Sir:

You favor asking me to analyze a brief abstract of your paper read at the Burlington Meeting for publication in the [illegible] number of the Naturalist Came to hand but two [illegible] days ago on my return home from [illegible]. Owing to some mistake on the part of the letter carrier it had not been forwarded to me.

I have prepared with what dispatch I could the [illegible] which I hope will be brief enough and will [illegible] in time to [illegible] your purpose.

Respectfully yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

Abstract of a paper read by Benj Smith Lyman at the Burlington meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

On the Lower Silurian Brown Hematite Beds of America.

Some thirty exposures of brown hematite in Smyth County Southwestern Virginia, are found by a rough topographical survey to belong apparently to the outcrops of four ore beds conformable to the other Lower Silurian rocks of the region. At three or four exposures the solid ore bed is to be seen; at the others only loose lumps of ore mixed with loam.

The other American brown hematite deposits of the same age resemble these so closely as to leave the impression that where only loose lumps of ore occur mixed with loam or other materials they are always where rubbish that has been accumulating near the outcrop of regular beds ever since the denudation began; similar to the loose blocks of sandstone near the outcrop of a sandstone bed, or to the coal dirt of a coal outcrop, or to gold or tin alluvial deposits, making allowance of course in the comparison for the characteristic hardness and heaviness of the brown hematite and for the thickness of its beds. The ore lumps would be mixed not only with the rubbish of neighboring rock beds, but with the remains of plants that grew during the accumulation of the ore lumps, such as the Brandon and [illegible] lignites. Lumps of carbonate of iron found in some such deposits go toward showing that the ore was originally a carbonate and afterwards altered, as the coal measure carbonates so often are.

Some have supposed that such ore lump deposits to arise from the percolation through the loam of waters charged with iron in solution ~~derived from the rocks~~, and that the lumps are concretionary and the result of segregation. But the lumps are not commonly of the rounded shape of concretions, but often irregularly angular, and they are scattered without the least regularity through the loam. The completeness of the segregation, too, would have to be extraordinary, since even while clay and sand sometimes lie close to the ore lumps. It seems rather, as if the percolation of water tended to give an iron covering and character taken from the ore lumps, to the other materials of the loam.

B.S.L.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 7 Oct. 1867.

Mr. P. Lyman Esq.
New York.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the fourth of this month came to hand this morning asking for information in regard to the northern outcrops of the Macaulay Bed; and I hasten to answer so that you may get this in time to write Mr. Cutter by tomorrow evening mail.

I made no borings or other openings of that outcrop; but I find by examination of the lithographed map of the Bonnist Claims (and I believe that to be an accurate reduction of my original map) that the MacAulay Bed on the north side of the basin probably crops out about 275 yards from the southern shore of Sand Lake on the eastern line of the "Bonnist Claim No. 2," that is, I suppose, of the present license to work. On the ground, however, it is necessary not to confound this line with another line cut and marked in a similar manner a little distance further west, a line that is laid down also upon the lithographed map. This outcrop seems also to cross the road south of Short [illegible] near where the southern most fence of his fields was the [illegible] McRury Bed seems to crop out on the eastern line of the Claim about 125 yards from the shore of Sand Lake. It may be a small bed a little above the McRury Bed that Mr. Cutter speaks of having opened already; this is especially likely if the western line just spoken of was mistaken for the real boundary and measurements made on it from the lake. I believe the method by which the position of these outcrops is determined on the map is more exact than the one of running a compass line from the shore guided by the strike there could possibly be. But the distances I have given above may vary somewhat from the true ones; and with the steepness of those northern dips and the consequent narrowness of the outcrops I fear there may be some trouble in hitting the desired point exactly. I think the "Three Foot Bed" may crop out near where the Claim line comes to the shore of Sand Lake. I do not know where the "stake 4000" is, and so am now at a loss how to advise in the matter. Yours truly. Benj. Smith Lyman.

I enclose herewith the letter you wished to have returned.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 7 Oct. 1857.

Col. R. Bruce Ricketts.

My dear Sir:

Your very welcome favor of the fourth has come to hand today.

I have noticed in the State Report the passages you cite and others to the same effect, and particularly one on page 481 of the second volume where it says: "The most eastern part of the coal measures in this basin is at the head of Mahoopany Creek;" that is, necessarily near Long Pond, and the section that goes with the big map of the State represents a coal basin there too, although the map itself is very different in this region from the text. On the other hand, as a confirmation of my view it says, page 509: "Descending the [Loyalsock] Creek 7 or 8 miles from the [Berwick and Towanda] turnpike crossing, a bed of conglomerate is found in the bed of the stream." This agrees with what I thought must be the case, as I mentioned in my letter to you. I do not ascribe the thickness of the Great Conglomerate due to any special local thickening; but I consider it proof that the State Report contains an egregious blunder, but I fear it is not the only one it contains nor perhaps the most serious. Another argument in favor of my view is that although the red shales of No. 21. are seen at the brow of mountain above Red Rock and at Spring Brook and the other side of Shinersville, and are therefore continuous yet they are not to be seen in the valley of the Loyalsock near Dreivogels. On page 510 the Report says: "On the Lee or Dutch settlements there is a coal bed proved on a tributary of the Loyalsock: it is 3 feet 3 inches thick and contains only one inch of slate. The seam is covered by conglomerate of Nut size." Is that true? — I understand that the boring will go on until the fifteenth; so there will be a chance to prove whether my view is correct or not, and I only hope it may prove incorrect.

Give my regards to Hamill and the rest. In coming away I forgot to remind him of a little commission he had for me to do here; and I should be happy [illegible] now if not too late.

I am as ever Very affectionately yours. Benj. Smith Lyman.

I have just seen Hilwell and old Hosmer, and they inquired very particularly after you and the rest.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Dear Richard:

Your favor of yesterday is at hand. I got home from Long Pond last Friday, and think it likely that I shall be here now for a while. There is a doubtful engagement on the carpet that may take me away for a few days, but it does not seem very likely, and if it should I will let you know right away. I shall be delighted to see you here, and I wish you [illegible] bring Mills Huntington along with you; for I [illegible] that he is somewhere near you. Don't be in too much of a hurry as you pass through here, but stay several days with me at least [illegible] Sunday. Come this week rather than next if equally convenient, because I am more sure of being at home.

Affectionately yours,

Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street Philadelphia; 9 Oct. 1867.

Dear Mary:

Your favor of Sunday reached me last night. Mother has no doubt got my letter in answer to his since you wrote; but Father's to me seems to have gone astray somewhere. I think it must have got mislaid at Willis's house and I will write for it then. — The Miss Huntington I told mother of my meeting last Saturday evening told me of Miss Kate Fisher's engagement that you mention.

Sunday evening I went to see Mr. Winsor but not finding him at home I stopped at the Hopper's on my way home. I found that they were all pretty well, but Miss Maria was out of town at the Motts: Mr. Thomas Mott and his family are going to sail for Europe in November, the tenth I think, in the Ville de Paris; I wonder if that is the steamer that Uncle Edward goes in. Jo Parrish has been very sick indeed for two months but is now getting better. The departure of the Motts seems rather sudden to the rest of the family although they have been talking about it in an indefinite way for a year or more. Mrs. Lucretia Mott has not been very well of late, but is pretty well now I believe. All the Hoppers except Mr. Hopper spent a few weeks this summer down at Mt. Desert in Maine; and seem to have enjoyed it very much again. Ike seems to have enjoyed it particularly, and it was new to him. They all seemed to be in good spirits and Mr. Hopper was as cordial in his manner as he usually is.

Monday evening I went to see Dr. Furness and had a pleasant visit there. He seemed in pretty good spirits and had as formerly one or two funny stories to tell.

Yesterday afternoon I went out with Jo Lesley to his place and took tea with him and came back early in the evening to go to the Academy meeting. His wife seemed to be very well, but the baby was troubled with colic;

is less troubled, however, than formerly in that way, and it is growing fast. At Jo's office the other day I was making some idea to Mr. Barclay about married folks, when Jo surprised me by saying that Barclay was soon to be married himself; that stanch old bachelor as I had supposed him to be.

This evening I have been to see Mr. James Furness and his wife and had a very pleasant call. They seemed to be both well and said all their children were.

I had a line to-day from Richard Allen that led me to anticipate the pleasure of seeing him here within a few days; and I have some hopes of his bringing Mills Huntington with him for Miss Huntington last Saturday seemed to think that Mills was in Brooklyn.

My neighbor Mr. Whitman is still very much out of sorts, but is getting better. He went to the polls with me [illegible] and swore me through; that is, he vouched for my living here, because my name had for some reason been dropped from the list of voters since last year. My friends feel quite disappointed about the result of the election; but the Republican candidates were poor ones I believe. For my part I knew nothing about the candidates personally and scarcely knew even the leading ones by name, so little have I seen of newspapers the last month or two. I heard yesterday that the President was intending to make Sherman Secretary of War if the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections should go democratic; but this evening I hear that Sherman is unwilling to take the post, for he says he has always been pleased to serve under [illegible] and he should be sorry to change his relations to him.

Give my love to all.

Your affectionate Brother.
Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 Sixth Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 10 Oct. 81.

William Barber Esq.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of two months ago did not reach me in the backwoods until the middle of last month. I congratulate you most heartily on the interesting addition to your family. One or two other friends of mine have likewise lately become fathers and it is pleasant to see how they feel. Dear Horace Bigelow's work has [illegible] as a hen with 1 chicken, and I trust you are in a like exalted state of mind. I am glad to hear that Mrs. Alice, your sister-in-law, is so pleasantly [illegible] at Newport with her husband. I wonder if the Mills Hubbard to whom you say Dr. Jackson's son is engaged is the daughter of my excellent friend Mr. Gardiner Hubbard of Cambridge.

I have not been able this year to make one of my occasional visits to Boston, and so have seen nothing of the Jacksons. At the end of August I was on the point of [illegible] to Boston from Burlington Vermont when I was telegraphed to be come home straightway to attend to some work in the mountains that had been called [illegible]. I have some hopes now of getting as far east as Boston about Thanksgiving time.

My life for the last two months or so has been as varied as it is apt to be in my business. After being shut up in the office until the end of July, I began a series of journeys by a trip of several days to some coal lands in the central part of this state; and almost as soon as I had got home set out for a still shorter trip to the slate region near Bethlehem in this state. As soon as that was over I hastened away to my native town of Northampton to meet there three of my old schoolmates, one of whom Hinckley has married a Northampton girl and lives there; another his cousin, Richard Allen, is a merchant in [illegible] and the third, Mills Huntington, has [illegible] come [illegible].

[illegible] Sarah Fifth Street, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Prof. J. A. Lindsley.
My dear Sir:

I was much disappointed on my return home last week upon learning from Mr. Hart that you and Mrs. Lindsley would have visited Philadelphia for a fortnight, intending upon the plea of pressing engagements to leave us without giving us a call. I should regret exceedingly that it were not in your power to come here at the beginning of your vacation, and spend a few days with us. Mrs. Hart and myself would be delighted to have you occupy the spare bedroom in our house in Clinton Street, and put the latch key of it in your pocket, and make yourself entirely at home. Being in Nashville and in the parlor several times in the course of the day, I can [illegible] you all the way, that I have some of the finest [illegible] in the country. I have visited for the purpose of [illegible] Institution, and I [illegible] with the many [illegible] &c. I [illegible] to know if you [illegible] the medical system of the Southern [illegible] Medicine if [illegible] &c. I have [illegible] of Nashville, and I [illegible] that some of the [illegible] have been [illegible]. If I could [illegible] Knights [illegible] have [illegible] I became [illegible] to [illegible] in the [illegible] ing and so [illegible] I could [illegible] for my own benefit. It seems to me [illegible] that we [illegible]. Now I [illegible] to have your time this winter, and I [illegible] in what I [illegible] I might [illegible] upon [illegible] certain [illegible] lecture [illegible] [illegible] paper, and these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

an arrangement especially adapted for a good deal of light. It was intended to occupy one of the squares at Broad and Market Street, but I am not sure whether the city has yet given permission to this and other societies to use these squares for their buildings. After the meeting dispersed Mr. Trautwine, Dr. Leidy and I walked down [illegible] and had a pleasant chat at a Lager Bier Saloon. — I went to see Mr. Winsor Sunday evening hoping to hear something about you, but he was not at home. So I went to see the Hoppers on my way home. I found they were all well, but Miss Maria was out of town at the Mott's. Mr. Thomas Mott and his family, I found, had taken passage for Europe on the Ville de Paris, to sail early in November the tenth I think. The Motts were all well, but Joseph Parrish had been very sick for two months, but was just getting well. — Monday evening I went to see Dr. Furness and had a pleasant talk. Wednesday evening I called on Mr. James Furness and his wife, and found them well. They enquired particularly after both of you and sent their love. Mr. Furness seems to feel hopeful about next year's election in spite of our defeat this year. This defeat is owing partly to the relative personal merits of the candidates, and is only a defeat in the state for the judges, for in the representatives the republicans have beaten. I see today that some republicans still claim a victory by a small majority in the state, although even the Press does not maintain any such claim; but they show that the democratic majority is small. The democrats have a majority in the city [illegible] of 2,879. They are very jubilant, and have gone so far as to [illegible] one or more colored women who were [illegible] in [illegible]. — Last evening I called on Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Wright and found the latter full of indignation at result of the election. I also saw there Mrs. [illegible] who [illegible] couple of letters from Mary Johnson [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] seeing you last of at your place near [illegible] or [illegible] seeing you there because you [illegible] [illegible]. Mrs. Palmer is looking very well. Her son Charles arrived from New York while I was there. His wife has just [illegible] her uncle [illegible] of Boston. [illegible] Mr. I dwell the [illegible] in the street, [illegible] found him looking partly well for him. He may come to see me the same day and seems to be very well.

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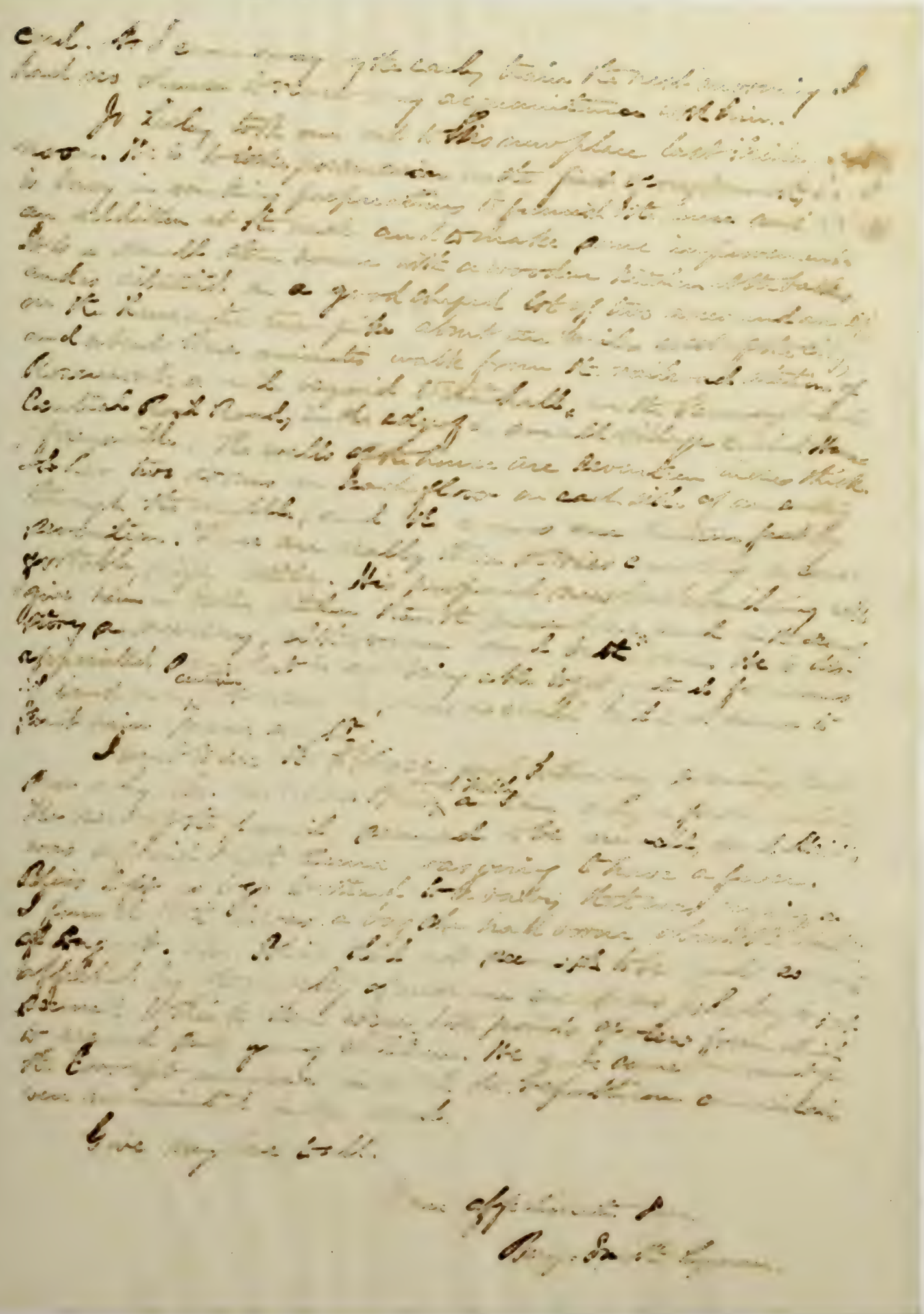
You will probably be interested in knowing the result of my explorations at Long Pond, Sullivan County, where I wrote you a few weeks ago. It had been supposed that there was a coal basin there, and the State Report and the section that accompany the map make a statement to that effect although the map itself is very incorrect in that region. This statement was confirmed by Rothwell of Williamsport (formerly a Canadian fellow student of mine at Paris), and by Jo who made separate examinations of the region. A large property was brought conditionally and the boring was to be done by the first of October, and was begun a couple of days before I arrived on the ground. Every thing looked very promising, well marked benches and all. We were on the qui vive, almost all the time expecting to strike coal immediately and so unwilling to go far away from the borings. I went however, within a few days over to the Beach Creek mines some ten miles north of the Long Pond and saw there the [illegible] coal with the conglomerate close under it. At the Pond we had also conglomerate [illegible] with coal measure sandstones above it to the height of 15 feet. The month of September slipped away without satisfactory results except as regards iron ore, and I was on the point of coming home with the report that the seventy feet [illegible] the conglomerate certainly contained no coal, [illegible] at Beach Creek they have two good beds [illegible] that the [illegible] above the conglomerate; when I received orders to stay as the time was to be extended so that further boring could be made. This gave me a chance very soon to go again to Beach Creek and to Shinersville beyond, and I then discovered what I had begun to suspect that the great conglomerate was far thicker than the 60 or 80 or 100 feet it is stated to be in that part of the State, in the Wyoming Valley for example, in the State Report. I found that there were two conglomerate beds of 75 or 100 feet thick with 200 feet or so of sandstone between looking exactly like coal measure sandstones, and that these were the sandstones we had been boring in. To the conglomerate must be some 400 feet thick then and that agrees better with the old great thickness in Schuylkill County. I came eight hours [illegible] the boring [illegible] coal [illegible] I [illegible] up there [illegible] I suppose. [illegible]



2 Oct. 1867. [illegible] Public Lands.

A. T. Bowen Esq

Dear Sir:

I have [illegible] the line [illegible] from the Cattle [illegible] is at hand

The first point [illegible] the Northern outline which the Cattle [illegible] made was not [illegible] find the intersection with [illegible] the coal [illegible] [illegible] I was then [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SAND LAKE

Abstract

doubt does, on approaching the 2 bottom of the basin near Birch Creek, yet this lower pudding stone must pass far below the coal. On the hillside from Minersville down to Birch Creek no rocks are to be seen in place in the road but it is plain that the pebble rock is not immediately under the soil and the ground has upon it a great many blocks of brownish sandstone. On the [illegible] of Birch Creek, near the foot of the hill, two small ledges of this sand rock crop out in the road apparently in place, and apparently below the upper pebble rock. At the Birch Creek Mines the dip is very gentle, northerly. On the hill side just north of the Loyalsock Creek fork in the turnpike [illegible] at three miles from Minersville [illegible] of the upper pebble rock is very conspicuous, but it does not reach to the bottom of the hill. Below it are large blocks of thin large [illegible] light brown sandrock, but none probably quite in place. [illegible] shales seem to be visible now on the turnpike near the Loyalsock on either side, in spite of an alluvium in the [illegible] to reach an exposure, nor is the lower pebble rock [illegible]; but according to the State Report, a pebble rock which must be the lower one, is exposed in the bed of the stream some miles below the crossing of the turnpike. On the south side of the Loyalsock the sandrock is well exposed [illegible] in many ledges; it is all thin [illegible], a little shaly, brownish below and greenish near the [illegible] hill; and the dip is gentle, northerly. South of the first summit south of the Loyalsock is a slight hollow with ledges of the same sandrock with the same dip on the northern side, and on the [illegible] summit to the south bits of red iron ore are exposed in the road with a quantity of blue shaly [illegible] lying upon it. On the south side of this second summit from the Loyalsock there is plainly an outcrop of the lower pebble rock. The ground rises gently with some small hollows [illegible] for half a mile from the last mentioned summit, and there is exposed a broad flat ledge of pebble rock with a decided but gentle northerly dip [illegible] there [illegible] plainly passing under the sand rocks to the north. The whole thickness here of these sandrocks would seem [illegible] to be some 200 or 250 feet. Still further south [illegible] turnpike after passing over the rough outcrop of the [illegible] pebble rock with low cliffs and large [illegible]

on the north side of Lepus Creek with a dip of perhaps ten degrees, and again north of Painter Den Run with a gentle northerly dip, the red shales of XI. with iron ore at the top are clearly exposed on the south side of Spring Brook, about eight miles south of Shinersville; and this brook cuts down every deeper, into a greenish gray sandstone. The lower pebble rock crops out for a mile or so south of these red shales as far as the hill side south of Bear Swamp Run and lies in great blocks, with here and there a small ledge in place in the road which shows apparently a very gentle southerly dip. South of this appear the sandrocks of Long Pond that continue along the turnpike for three miles with little or no dip in any direction but much cross bedded. They are followed for a mile on the south by the lower pebble rock, which is followed at the base of the North (or Alleghany) Mountain by the red shales of XI., and these flow by a greenish gray sandstone rock. The sand rocks of Long Pond amount to a thickness of about 190 feet according to a rough leveling from an exposure of the lower pebble rock, three quarters of mile [illegible] west of the Pond, to the top of a hill a quarter of a mile north east of the Pond. The upper seventy feet of these sandrocks are, at least in part, greenish in color; the lower 120 feet are mostly light brown or sometimes white. The iron ore has been proved by digging and boring about forty feet above the lower pebble rock, and it has about fifteen feet of blue shaly sandrock below it that grows black towards the bottom, and seems to have true coal slate below it in some places and very dark sandrock for a few feet below that. The lower pebble rock here seems to be some seventy feet thick; some of its layers [illegible] into sandrock in [illegible] parts; and some thirty feet below the top of it is an irregular bed of coal slate [illegible] from nothing up to perhaps eighteen inches and has sometimes a few inches of coal. The apparent correspondence of this coal with a thin coal bed within the upper pebble rock, at Bird Creek, and the discovery of the coal [illegible] near the iron ore, and the general close [illegible] of the sand rocks to those of the productive coal measures, together with statements in the State Report of the thickness of the

~~[illegible]~~ Great Long Conglomerate in this region led very naturally to the belief that the [illegible] rock at Long Pond was the same as the great Brick Creek, but it was in fact the whole of No. XII, and that the 2 and rocks of Long Pond were those of the productive coal measures and contained like those of Brick Creek a five foot coal bed near the bottom and a thirteen foot one some fifty five feet higher up. The lower 150 feet of the Long Pond sand rocks have been however pretty thoroughly proved by borings and other exposures to contain no coal bed.

Benj: Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street Philadelphia
23 Oct. 1857.

[Please send a proof for final revision to the address above]

A Short abstract of a verbal Communication of
the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philad.a Oct.r 22
Oct.r 1833 [illegible]

On the Coal Conglomerate Cap Sandstone, in Allegheny County, Penn.a

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A recent examination of places in the Pittsburgh Coal Basin, and Western and Central Pennsylvania, in the neighbourhood of Allegheny County, has led me to the conclusion that the Coal Conglomerate, or Millstone Grit, [illegible] of the Coal Measures is [illegible] being like [illegible] and [illegible] as it has been [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of the Coal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pond was the same as the one at Birch Creek, that it was, in fact the whole of No. XII, and that the Long Pond sandrocks, about 190 feet in the mass were those of the productive coal measures and contained like those of Birch Creek a five foot coal bed near the bottom and a thirteen foot one some fifty five feet higher up. But the exposure of the red shales of XII below the lower pebble rock south of Long Pond, on the top of the South or Allegheny Mountain, and north of the Pond near Smiley Brook, and still further north between Minersville and Sunshine; and [illegible] on the other hand the exposure [illegible] apparently below the upper pebble rock and [illegible] the lower one, both north of the Birch Creek coal mines and near Birch Creek, and south of them near the Loyalsock Creek [illegible] [illegible] 200 or 2[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Long Pond, containing like them red iron ore and blue shale sandrock near the bottom; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Loyalsock crosses several miles below the turnpike a bed of pebble rock that must be the lower one, together with the fact that the lower 150 feet of the Long Pond sandrocks have lately been pretty thoroughly possed by borings and other exposures to contain no coal bed, show conclusively the true character here of the Great Conglomerate.

Benj: Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia,
23 Oct. 185[illegible].

[Please send a proof for final revision to the address above.]

13 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 24 Oct. 1867

Dear Mary:

Your favor of last Sunday came to hand late Tuesday evening.

I am glad to hear you have so handsome a sum to lay out for a watch; I am intending to make a similar purchase for myself as soon as I can find it convenient, for my present watch [illegible] and is hardly so good a one as I would like to have now. Uncle Joseph told me that Uncle Edward was a good man to buy a watch; that was at the time they gave me this watch of mine about fourteen years [illegible], and Uncle Edward bought it. I think he has to buy time [illegible] his vessels. This watch was praised by Uncle Joseph [illegible] two watchmakers who had a look at it [illegible] it may have been very good for its price, [illegible] everything like a regular goer and is incapable of going with even tolerable regularity for any length of time [illegible] to its being decidedly affected by changes of temperature [illegible] summer to winter for example in spite of its compensation [illegible]. Joseph Lesley has lately got himself a nice [illegible] in a silver case for sixty dollars; he had the expense laid out as far as possible on the excellence of the inside works, and had a very plain case. He had, however, a dial made [illegible] for him having his name, JOSEPH LESLEY, around its circumference each letter in place of one of the twelve numbers; and he has two minute hands, one to give the city time and one the railroad time. If I had a dial made [illegible] I think I should have it made black with white numbers or letters and with white hands, for I think the time could then be read much better at night. [illegible] I first went to Europe, Uncle Joseph got me to speak to a [illegible] in Neuchatel about a watch he was thinking of getting [illegible] one of his family. It was a very handsome one with gold [illegible] and was to cost I think only three hundred francs. [illegible] the gold cases are better than the silver ones for preserving [illegible] inside works, better made, I suppose; so that this [illegible] one of them aside from the looks. My silver case is now [illegible] at the hinge of the back, so that the back hardly sticks on. [illegible] part, I think I shall get one of the gold

JOSEPH LESLEY, counsel

watches made at Waltham. They are said to be very good time keepers and a chronometer man in San Francisco told me that they even stand quite well for chronometers, and he said they cost only sixty dollars, gold I supposed. It seems that the Waltham silver watches that cost sixty dollars, currency are much liked on the Pennsylvania railroad by the conductors (so had thought not); and an advantage of these American watches is that, as they are all made by machinery they are all alike (that is all of each pattern); so that if any part breaks it can be easily replaced by a corresponding part that is made in large quantities by a machine, whereas a hand made watch would require in such a case the making by hand of the desired part. I believe the American watches are not considered quite as handsome from their shape as some others but I do not know whether that applies as well to their lady's watches. Uncle Edward no doubt would have a great advantage in buying in Switzerland rather than buying a Swiss watch here; and I dare say on the whole you would get more for your money there than here, if you are willing to wait.

The weather has been as delightful here as you say it was with you, and is still very fine but cool. Last week it was really hot some days. On Saturday the Miss Lymans, all three of them, and Miss Huntington and I went on a grand lark to the Wissahicon. We drove out in one of our open barouches, starting about eleven o'clock and spent two or three hours in the woods in two different places, ate a lunch there that the ladies had brought, and after driving up and down the most interesting part of the valley came home past Go Lesley's cottage on the Township Line road, and reached home about dark. The day was extremely fine, and the autumn leaves were magnificent, perhaps a shade past their prime, and we had some fine views. We were not a day too soon for the excursion as it has turned out; and I had thought it might be so when the Miss Lymans proposed to me the evening before that we should go out there some day.

There is no more news from Mr. Lesley. His cousin Edward A. Lesley, a lawyer here, son of James and brother of James, died here last Sunday in the insane hospital; his insanity came on some months ago and was caused by chronic diarrhoea.

My neighbor Mrs. Whitman is reviving; he complains, however, in this weather of being cold in consequence of his leanness.

My oil trip fell through as I expected.

Give my love to all. Your affectionate Brother. Benj. Smith Lyman

131 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, 25th Oct. 1847

Rev. H. Raymond LL.D.

My dear Sir:

Please hand the enclosed note, containing my answer to your invitation to address the American Institute of Instruction, to the President, Hon. S. Lincoln. I intended to have called in person, but

Dr. Cox's helpful me [illegible] I could not [illegible] Dr. Wainwright could not [illegible] Dr. Griffith's [illegible] Dr. Cox [illegible] by [illegible] Dr. Cox [illegible] complete [illegible] and if [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Messrs. Western & Co.

New York.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed a post office money order in your favor for four dollars; and in return please send me a copy of the American Journal of Mining for one year, beginning at the beginning of the present volume.

Respectfully yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

[illegible]

Messrs. [illegible]

Publishers American Journal of Science
New Haven.

Gentlemen:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Respectfully yours.

[illegible]

[illegible]

R. J. Pulsky,

Washington.

Dear Sir:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Mother:

I have just returned from Philadelphia, 3rd st. [illegible]

We seem to be left to ourselves in regard to the public services from the [illegible] Last Sunday Mr Hawks, the [illegible] came, and Mr Lemon officiated afternoon in the rain. Mr Hawks is very [illegible] in the country, but not [illegible]. I took an opportunity to visit the burial ground this afternoon, & certainly took a certain pleasure in it that I had been told was [illegible] to feel by persons of [illegible] sensibility, & which I am glad to find I am capable of. It was a fine, calm afternoon, & the [illegible] seemed to be in [illegible] with the [illegible] of the place. I walked over the [illegible] & read the inscriptions on the tombstones, many of which are very [illegible]. There is one, a plain stone in a [illegible] ground, to the memory of [illegible] who died [illegible] years ago, & the inscription is [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible] &

3. [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]

Messrs. Lillian & Dana.

Editors of the American Journal of Science.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find a post office money order for [illegible] by mein your favor; and in return please send me the May, July, September and November numbers of your Journal, of this year.

Very respectfully yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

[illegible] Philadelphia, 3 Oct. [illegible]

Dr. A. S. Packard Jr.
Salem.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a post office money order for three dollars taken out by me in your favor; and in return please send me your American Naturalist beginning with its first number (last Mar.)

Very respectfully yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 85.

My dear Brother:

Your welcome favor of Jan. 31st
[illegible]. I like my evening [illegible]
[illegible] very much. I [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

*3 Nov. 87. I am thankful you [illegible] for the [illegible]
[illegible] I have [illegible] of this I anticipate [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

N. A. Read.

A portion of a mineral [illegible] in the [illegible] of Northampton [illegible] by Benj. Smith Lyman.

On some gravel [illegible] in Northampton Pennsylvania.

[illegible] Brunswick and Pennsylvania [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 7 Nov. 18[illegible]

E. H. R. Lyman Esq.

My dear Sir:

I am much [illegible] to mention to you that Dr. Hering [illegible] and mine, Mr. Vinton, [illegible] a flowing [illegible]; and he wished me to [illegible] Lyman [illegible] being [illegible] a power of attorney for the Treasurer of the [illegible] Coal Company [illegible] the [illegible] and the Bonds of the Company. I believe that [illegible] that Company, and the other [illegible] their [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

that the Russia does not sail until next Wednesday, this letter may perhaps expedition enough. Still, if you think it not I could go over there on receiving a letter or telegram from you, and could bring back the certificate and bonds; but they could also be sent by express.

Joseph Ledyx address is: Pennsylvania Rail Road Office, No. 4 Billings Alley, Philadelphia; and that is his full name.

If I should hear nothing from you by Wednesday morning early in the afternoon would probably lead me to go there and see you up in person.

I am, as ever,

Your affectionate Nephew.

Benj: Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 7 Ann. 68

Dr. A. S. Packard Jr.
Editor of the American Naturalist.

Dear Sir:

The November number of the Naturalist has come to hand, but no other number has. For fear of there being some misunderstanding, I would repeat that I wish my subscription to begin with the first number of the magazine, namely that of Sept. March, so that I may have a full set.

Respectfully yours,
Benj. Ornith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 10 Nov.

E. H. R. Lyman Esq.

My dear Uncle:

Your favor of yesterday is at and enclosing Certificate No. 67 for 400 shares of the Plymouth Coal Company's Improvement Stock and one thousand dollar bonds of the same company, [illegible] (the first coupon off) and it will give me pleasure to do [illegible] I can in acting with [illegible] to them for you as trustee during your absence, as you quite unexpectedly request.

Your favor of day before yesterday also came duly to hand, and relieved my mind of anxiety.

Hoping that your journey will be thoroughly pleasant to yourself and to all your family, I am, as ever,

Your affectionate [illegible]

Benj. Smith Lyman.

3

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

My dear Lambert:

I am sorry to learn today by your letter of day before yesterday that you think neither yourself nor your wife can come as far as this city this month; but I still hope that you may yet find yourselves able to come, through the discovery of some suitable vicegerent for your wife. At any rate I hope you can come and see yourself if you come alone to New York.

Among my old letters yesterday I came across an autograph from Mr. Parker, the only letter I ever had the honor to receive from him; and it struck me as so interesting that I think I will send you a copy of it with this. It fills [illegible] of small note paper.

In my account of the Peace Meeting and of the Anti-slavery meeting, I left out one thing that ought to have been mentioned while I was making so much of my glances of the eye. At the Peace Meeting I sat nearly [illegible] in front of a pair of young women one of whom [illegible] peculiar in her looks, rather good looking but not handsome [illegible] with a singular complexion that seemed to come from a slight [illegible] of negro blood. I think I attracted her and her [illegible] by turning occasionally to look at them, as well as by my coming in a little late. They retired from the meeting before it was over. At the Anti-slavery meeting, the next evening, they were almost the first ones I met in the festival hall, and they evidently remembered me, and I fancied, watched my watching of that other fair channel at least at first. The next morning as I was walking in Fourth Street just after breakfast, who should I meet again but this same [illegible] couple; making the [illegible] the [illegible]. Where shall we there meet again?

My affectionately yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

[Copy.]

Rome 14 Nov. 59.

My dear Mr Lyman,

Your letter came duly & welcome. I am glad to find you are so fortunate & so well placed, under such circumstances you can't fail to make rapid progress in the difficult matter of talking that most difficult language you hear spoken with such elegance in Paris. It is an enviable lot for a young man to spend a year or two in Europe studying his profession at your time of life. Besides, Paris is richer than any other city in intellectual treasures — & so to a man who looks forward also — perhaps the most interesting town in the world. — What you wrote about John Brown is sadly confirmed by the more recent accts: he will have to swing for it I fear. I know not how many more will be involved in the scheme & so suffer from what seems his indiscretion. Brown will die like a Hero or a Martyr with a clear conscience. I know how the Daily Advertiser will condemn the insurrection, & ministers preach against it. Nay, the Republican Party will denounce it, while the Democrats will charge it upon them. I fear it defeats Seward — & puts Douglas in the Prest's Chair next year. If Gerrit Smith is concerned in it he will like to be tried for Treason: noble defences will be made, for the best Northern talent will be secured on the side of the accused. — O, how I wish I was in Boston to say a word in the M. Hall which should ring thgh the land. — a true word has never more needed. Of course this is but the beginning of insurrection — mine may fail & the tenth succeed. Of course not much confidence can be placed in Negro love of freedom on a large scale, & still less on Negro Courage: Capt. B. had much [illegible] on both I fear. I suppose F. B. S. has written you. I had a letter from him (of Oct. 22-23) today: a more faithful fellow never lived I think. I hope you keep a close mouth about important matters. I fear B. suffered much from loose ones, as so many before. — The weather here has been bad, very bad; — first (Oct 20-31) hot & raining then windy and variable, now cloudy & cold. (38°-32° at Sunrise, but 65° 70° at noon.) I took a bad cold & coughed a good deal, but am mending now. Remember me kindly to the Reinwalds. Mrs. P. & Miss S. send best regards — faithfully yours.

Theodore Parker

When you write home please remember me to your Father & Mother.

[On the cover in "Favor of Mr. Hale"; but the letter was mailed in Paris.]

[Copy]

Rome 14 Nov. 59.

My dear Mr Lyman,

Your letter came duly to hand. I am glad to find you are so fortunately so well placed, [illegible] you can't fail to make rapid progress in the difficult [illegible] that most difficult language you have [illegible] in Paris. It is an invaluable [illegible] for a young man to spend a year or two in Europe studying his profession at [illegible] time of life. [illegible], Paris is [illegible] than any other city in intellectual [illegible] — [illegible] — perhaps the most interesting [illegible] in the world. — What you write about John Brown is [illegible] confirmed by the [illegible] accounts: he will have to [illegible] for it [illegible]. I [illegible] many more will be involved in the scheme & [illegible] from what [illegible] indiscretion. [illegible] will die like a [illegible] or a martyr with a clear conscience. I [illegible] the Daily Advertiser will condemn the insurrection, & ministers, press against it. [illegible], the Republican Party will denounce it, which the Democrats will charge it upon them. I fear it defeats [illegible] — [illegible] in the [illegible] chair next year. If [illegible] Frank is concerned in it he will like to be tried for treason: noble defences will be made for the best Northern talent will be secured on the side of the accused. — O, how I wish I was in Boston to say a word in the Hall which should ring high to heaven. — [illegible] Of course this is but the beginning of insurrection — [illegible] fail to be successful. Of course [illegible] can be placed in Negro [illegible] on a large scale, [illegible] in Negro Country: Capt. B. [illegible] in both [illegible]. I suppose F. B. S. has written you. I had a letter from him (of Oct. 22-23) today: a most faithful fellow [illegible]. I hope you keep a close watch about [illegible]. I fear B. suffered much from [illegible], as so many [illegible] — [illegible] (Oct. 20-21) [illegible] weather, now cloudy [illegible] (38°-32° at [illegible], [illegible] 70° at noon.) [illegible] good deal, [illegible] [illegible]. Remember me kindly to [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] S. [illegible] faithfully yours.

[illegible]

When you write home please remember me to your [illegible].

[illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 18 Nov. 1867. 334

Dear Fanny:

Your most welcome letter of a week ago came early to hand, including the post script from Hannah. As you had expressed your intention of writing me soon I had feared your letter had miscarried, and had been more than once on the point of writing to you to find out. I don't consider my absence from the city, a valid excuse for not writing to me, for I am seldom or never out of reach of the mails; and if I am when mails are irregular or rare I set the higher value on letters when they do come, and even if the letters go a stray they probably interest me when they do finally come to hand quite as much as if they had [illegible] and then I blame the post office or [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

I envy Aunt Hanshaw your surprise visit, and I hope that you will make me one too when I am seventy five years old. I should like indeed not to have to wait so long, and have revolved in my mind now and then the possibility of renewing this winter on a humble scale our gaieties of nearly [illegible] ago by the help of Miss Autumn's boarding house or some [illegible]. But what would Philadelphia be to you with Aunt Susan in Europe?

19 Nov. 1867. [illegible] last night, when excessive drowsiness overcame [illegible]

I congratulate you indeed most heartily on the increase in your [illegible], and only wish it were much more. — I have never heard of the Prof. Reid whose book on Shakespeare you mention. — As to my going to Northampton next week, it is most likely I shall. I shall be sorry not to see the Lesley children there.

Joseph Lesley got a letter yesterday from Aunt Susan dated at La Tour the seventh of this month, in which she says nothing whatever about her own health or Mrs Lesley's, except to allude to the restoration of his health as a probability. Jo has moved out to White Hall on the Pennsylvania Central Road, some nine or ten miles from the city, and is boarding there

at the hotel with his wife and boy, while the alterations are making
in his newly bought house a mile or so beyond that at Rosemont.
The main part of this house is of stone and small, a room on each
side of the front door, each room about thirteen feet by seventeen,
with a very small entry between; the second story is about the same,
and the attic above is so high as to be nearly the same [illegible], in reality
is a third story. There was a little wooden kitchen of one story at
the back, and he is replacing that by a two story backbuilding.
He anticipates many years of happiness in this cottage, since there
is no danger of his being turned out as he has bought it. It is
not so costly a place to begin with or to maintain, but that he
can afford to keep it as long as he chooses. Thomas Mott, on the
contrary made for himself so grand a place that some people
think he found it more than he could keep up [illegible] sold for
that reason. Mrs. Hopper intimated that it was too much for
him to carry while he was gone in Europe, too troublesome at
least if not too expensive, and [illegible] Mott found it a great deal of
care to manage so large a house. The girls were extremely sorry
to leave the place, and would rather there had never been such
a place as Europe heard of. For my part, I think the place of the
elder Motts or at least the house, is on the whole pleasanter to live
in quite unpretending with low ceilings, but of stone too, very cozy
and comfortable, more like a cottage than like a palace. It is rather
desolate there now they say since Thomas Mott's family is gone,
and the new purchaser of his place seems even rather to dis-
like to have [illegible] cross the grounds on the way to the rail-
road as has been the custom for many years. I heard
Mrs. Lucretia Mott (whose portrait, by the way, adorns my bed
room for the past month, as I predicted it would) speak at the
annual meeting of the Peace Society here some ten days ago.
The [illegible] the end of the meeting in the evening and showed
herself greatly superior to all the speakers that went before.
She disclaimed all desire to do away immediately with armies
and police and other means of forcible restraint, but thought
was might be stopped by means of a Congress of nations; of
[illegible] its decisions would have to be enforced by the armies of the
nations. Other speakers were totally non combatant, others
were in doubt as to what was intended by the Peace movement.
Among the resolutions they censured Garibaldi for [illegible]
[illegible] the Pope and Napoleon and Victor Emanuel [illegible]

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The next night I met Mrs. Mott at the Antislavery Festival, at the new Horticultural Hall, next the Opera House; and she recognized me and spoke a few minutes with me. She seemed in fine spirits and a little [illegible]; she was going last week (and did go) to Boston to attend a radical religious meeting. This Antislavery festival was quite a pleasant affair. It lasted from five o'clock in the afternoon until eleven, including a lecture of two hours from Mr. Phillips. The lecture was in the big hall above, but the festival was in the lower hall, where refreshment tables were set and very pretty waiting girls, all volunteers, waited upon those who chose to buy refreshments at a very moderate rate. You will probably not be surprised to learn that as my acquaintance [illegible] proved to be few I occupied most of my time in [illegible] one or two (I should rather say: two or one) of the prettiest [illegible] waiting girls until the lights were at last more than half put out. I sent Father a report of the speech, but I found afterwards it was full of blunders; the speech itself was very fine. Mrs. Mott was conspicuous on the platform and so was Mrs. Hopper. I saw Mr. Hopper downstairs after the lecture, and Ike was omnipresent almost; but Miss Maria seemed to be nowhere. I went to see the Hoppers last Saturday evening, and found only Mrs. Hopper at home, but her husband and Ike came in later [illegible]. Miss Maria had gone a few miles into the country with Jo Parrish to spend Sunday. Mrs. Hopper would not admit that Jo was to go to Europe in the spring to marry Miss Bel there, for he had said he didn't know as he would. But Mrs. Palmer whom I called on the evening before said Miss [illegible] herself had given her to understand that was her plan; and I had heard the rumor some weeks ago. Mrs. Palmer as [illegible] Hoppers seemed to be in fine spirits and she [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] inquired particularly after you and Mary as they always [illegible]

When I am at Northampton I hope we shall have a little dancing after [illegible] if it does bring the house down. I found [illegible] at [illegible] from one of the Philadelphians that the hop waltz was [illegible] the [illegible] part, the second part of the Schottish; so we might as well have tried it as not at Lowell Round Hill last [illegible]

Your affectionate Cousin

(over) Benj. Smith Lyman

Postscript to Hannah.

Dearest Hannah:

I am coming.

Most faithfully yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 20 Nov. 1867.

Dear Mary:

I cheerfully submitted to the delay in receiving your favor of the tenth in hopes that at least one female mind had been thereby enabled to conceive of the possibility of a letter's escaping for a moment from any body's thoughts. — I am glad to learn that the town or some of the town are thinking of building a town library and that Uncle Edwards has contributed a thousand dollars towards it and only hope to find out that you have omitted a cypher or two in stating the amount of his contribution. — I expect at present to have the pleasure of passing Thanksgiving with you, and if you are anxious to see me immediately on my arrival it would probably be best for you not to go to bed next Tuesday evening until after the arrival of the late train of cars from Springfield, although it is not quite certain that I go by that train. — I am sorry to hear that the Lesser children cannot come down to Thanksgiving; but I am glad that Mary is so much interested in her studies. She seems to be backward enough to be just about entering the high school; but, likely enough, her age will enable her to get along now enough faster to make up. — Mr. Lesquereux, I hear from Dr. Leconte, is at home again at Columbus. Dr. Leconte is just sending him, to examine some fossils he has just brought back from the far west. You know Dr. Leconte went as geologist with the surveying party this summer of the Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division (not the Omaha line) through [illegible] southwestward to Santa Fe and 200 miles beyond; and it was said at one time that he was to keep on across to San Francisco, but it was thought best that he should come home so as to put his [illegible] before the public. He says he has found abundance of fuel in the form of coal, or [illegible] something closely resembling ordinary bituminous coal in appearance, but more properly called Brown Coal, a substance intermediate between peat and stone (black) coal, and of [illegible] later formation than black coal. For fuel it is inferior to black coal, but better than peat or wood, and it [illegible], I doubt not, quite satisfactory for locomotive use.

The beds of this brown coal are several in number, and quite satisfactory in thickness and are found through a wide extent of country. The same night that Dr. Lecoste told the Academy are of these discoveries, a letter was read from Dr. Hayden dated at Cheyenne City the western end of the Omaha line of the Union Pacific Rail Road, saying that he had found these same brown coal beds in the same satisfactory quantity in that region; so that they would appear to extend over a vast amount of country along the Rocky Mountains. If they have not exaggerated the number and thickness of these beds, they would seem to remove the most serious obstacle to the running of the [illegible] as far as Salt Lake City or perhaps even to California. In fact, if I had any loose cash of my own to invest I am not sure but that I would put it into the bonds of this northern (Omaha) line; for they seem to be paying nearly seven percent. in gold, on the cost of them for annual interest, and with gold at 140 that is almost ten percent. of currency; and these bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road. Still, there would seem to be some risk, or at least doubt in men's minds about it, or there would not be such great efforts made to dispose of these bonds at so low a price. But I forget, you are not the direct recipient of any of the proceeds of Grandfather's lands, and have nothing to invest just now but your late earnings and are going to invest those in a time piece, so you are not interested in this financial matter. Dr. Hayden has not yet got back and will not probably come until December. Mr. Pliny Chase has let his house and gone out to Haverford for the winter to live with his brother Thomas. Pliny had an advertisement in the papers a few weeks ago for advanced pupils (young ladies, I believe) but I suppose from this move he has given up the idea of the thing in that way. His house is now used as a boarding house and is the liveliest one in the street according to Mrs. Hopper. The thought her own was a [illegible] weeks ago, for the Thomas Motts stored a quantity of their furniture in the attic, and load after load came in from the country. Her parlors are also adorned with a number of articles of bigotry and virtue that the Motts left there. The Motts, however, besides storing mine at the Davies' out of [illegible], sold a part of their furniture.

Give my love to all. Your affectionate Brother,
Benj. Smith Lyman.

The bent gravestone of Dr. Wm Shippen, who died 11 July, 1808, and of Mrs Shippen, who died 25 March 1817, was given by the preacher Dr. Wm. Shippen to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia on the 15th of November, 1837. It was formerly in the burial ground on Arch Street above Fifth in that city, and as it had to be removed on the closing up of that ground it was thought best to replace it by a new one and to leave this for its geological interest at the Academy. It is six feet three inches and a half long by three feet and one inch wide and two inches thick. It simply rested on the marble posts without being fastened to any of them, and must have bent merely from its own weight. One of the posts rested on any [illegible] and the near (northern) middle post in the picture [illegible] so as no longer to touch the slab and the other middle post had settled also. The space between the inner sides of the end posts between which the slab was four feet nine inches and a half. The stone is bent an inch and a half in the middle from a straight line drawn true from the right hand corner to the far left hand corner (nor. east to west and south ward), and half an inch from a line drawn true the other way; and lengthwise through the middle it bent an inch and a sixteenth from straightness.

The letter-carrier will please [illegible]
[illegible], not newspapers, is [illegible]
Care of [illegible] Lyman, [illegible]
[illegible], until next [illegible]

Then he will please [illegible]
[illegible] in the care of [illegible] Lyman, Esq. No.
12 State House, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Lyman.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] State House [illegible], Mass.,
until 12 Dec. 1867; and [illegible]
[illegible] until 13 Dec. 1867.

Benj. [illegible] Lyman.

[illegible]

[illegible] Sixth Street, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Rev. Leonard Bacon

My dear Sir:

You will [illegible] glad to know that [illegible] received anything from Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, and I do hear, [illegible] Joseph Bailey [illegible] a letter from her this last week, dated at [illegible] Bay, Wisconsin, [illegible] the [illegible] said nearly a word about his health and not one word about his own, but merely made an allusion to the fact that he should be established in health as something that was looking forward to [illegible]. The words in [illegible] to be [illegible] Rev. Leonard Bacon, Mrs. and all [illegible] nothing in that direction [illegible] the said they [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible]. I have also [illegible] which you wrote to Mr. Thomas but [illegible] [illegible] from him in which he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Concord, Mass., 6 Dec. 86.

Dear Mother:

Sanborn will probably go with me as far as Hartford on my way home, and we are thinking of spending next Monday night at Northampton. I should like to ask him to stay at your house that night if you have no objections. Although I do not know but he may have other plans incompatible with that such as a visit to the Hospital. As there will be hardly a chance to hear from you I shall venture to ask him to stay with me under your roof, and I guess he will accept if it turns out on my arrival agreeable to you.

I am having a very agreeable visit here. I left Jamaica Plain Wednesday afternoon. James and Uncle Joseph went off to Hartford [illegible] afternoon. My visit [illegible] Jamaica Plain was a very pleasant one altho Aunt Susan was gone over Sunday, Eva gone Wednesday and Monday and Nellie mother at all.

James and I called at Aunt Henshaw on Monday and found her and Cousin Louis looking pretty well. We went to see the Reveres but found them not at home. James also saw Cousins and one of his classmates. I saw Henry Hinsdale and his father and mother as he may probably told you.

Give my love to all.

Your affectionate Son.

Benj Smith Lyman.

Concord, Mass., 7 Dec. 1867.

My dear Crafts

I was very glad yesterday evening to [illegible] your letter of last Saturday, [illegible] it that you had [illegible]. I am [illegible] that you are [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] and [illegible] will find it [illegible] to lodge in any [illegible] while [illegible] will you [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]. I [illegible] that you [illegible] it [illegible] to stay all winter in the city, for the climate of the [illegible] regions, the mountains, is much the same as [illegible] of this part of the country, and the city of Philadelphia is much [illegible]. Still, I fear the climate of Philadelphia [illegible] not quite [illegible] you, for it is very [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] than the climate of [illegible] and is less [illegible] able although [illegible] the [illegible] is earlier there and [illegible] than [illegible].

I have been spending [illegible] at my native place [illegible] and [illegible] I spent the early part of this week [illegible]. I wished for your office at the City Exchange on Monday, and Tuesday, and having forgotten the right [illegible] the right place on Tuesday, [illegible] disappointed to learn that you had given up your place [illegible] to write [illegible] before leaving for this place. I am all the more pleased that I shall see you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will report yourself [illegible] in the city.

As for [illegible], business seems to be extremely dull still and [illegible] to continue [illegible] for some time, but I hope you will find [illegible]. [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] ago and [illegible], and will probably be there again soon.

I am going to Philadelphia from [illegible] on Monday [illegible], by way of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Benj. Smith Lyman

Concord, Mass; 7 Dec. 1867.

To the Postmaster of Philadelphia:

Sir.

The Letter Carrier will please not forward my letters to me any longer, but leave them at my domicile.

Benj. Smith Lyman

[illegible] Phila.

Concord Mass: 7 Dec. 1867.

Prof. R. H. Allen.
My dear Richard:

I expect to reach New York on my way home next Tuesday evening about five o'clock, and if it should happen to be perfectly convenient to you then (which I very much doubt) I should like very well to pass that evening and night with you. But if it should not be perfectly convenient to you I will indulge myself with your permission in that pleasure another time; and I should be extremely sorry to have you put yourself out in the least on my account. I will call at your house right after the arrival of the train from Springfield to see how matters stand.

I was glad to get your letter the other day about [illegible] ton. I had called on you at your store as I passed through [illegible] the day before; and I could not have stand with you there more than a few minutes. Henry has probably told you of my being so lucky [illegible] him in Boston. I had hoped to see you there and was sorry to be too late for that.

Affectionately yours.
Benj. Smith Lyman

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 14 Dec. 1867.

[illegible]:

[illegible] an example of promptness in [illegible] for I only got home yesterday [illegible]. I will, however, not merely for the sake of the example [illegible] from your [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] to express my gratification at [illegible]. I dropped in at the [illegible] from Miss Rogers's school to the [illegible] vanished the picture and [illegible] many apologies for the powers [illegible] the very fact to which I am indebted [illegible] the picture. Very likely he [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible]. Good as the picture of your [illegible] [illegible] fail to sit again with your [illegible].

[illegible] I was [illegible] with my visit to the deaf and [illegible] school and particularly interested by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a few minutes. The rapid progress of this girl is quite opposed to Miss Rogers's opinion that the pupils [illegible] totally avoid the use of the hand alphabet; the child having [illegible] of the use of language and having her mind in consequence [illegible] yet also much faster with a [illegible] [illegible] who leave only words and actions [illegible] at the same time.

I [illegible] at Hartford; after that I had a little talk with Mr. [illegible] and his brother before we got to New York. At New York I found Richard [illegible] house again after [illegible] at [illegible] or [illegible] others; and I found him waiting for the [illegible] with his father. Richard took me round [illegible] [illegible] and then to see Midsummer Night's [illegible] at the Olympic Theatre; the acting was poor but there was a very ingenious and pretty spectacle at the end of the play. He then took me to a German place [illegible] to see the orchestrion a machine or big music [illegible] as big as a church organ that plays like a whole [illegible] at once, but apparently much less [illegible] after all.

The next morning after breakfast I parted with Richard and expected to spend an hour or two at the Astor Library looking up a certain point in surveying there, then to see a certain business man down town, and then to go to Philadelphia in the evening after stopping an hour or two at Newark. But the Library contained so many books on the subject that it was necessary to look at for the point in question that it was four o'clock, the hour of closing, before I had done. My business man had then left his place of business; and I had less than an hour and a half before my latest Elevated train to Philadelphia. A good part of this time I spent in running about Newark before I found James's lodgings, so I concluded to stay over night at the Newark Hotel and to return to the Library next morning and to my business man and to go to Philadelphia in the afternoon. I was to have the company on the journey of young Atterbury, one of James's fellow lodgers and one of my old pupils in Mr. Short's school here eleven years ago. We had a pleasant chat over those old times and his fellow pupils. I slept in a room at the hotel close to the railroad track at the station and was frequently roused by the thunder and shrieks of the trains, all the louder from the window's being open. The next morning I spent a few minutes at James's office to see what sort of a place he worked in and found the building very fine. I got to New York in the snow storm, that had begun in the night, saw my business man and reached the library. The day slipped away and it was closing time almost before I had thought of it. At the library they let me go into the alcove and help myself to books, I had so many to look at. I hurried through the driving snow to the Jersey City ferry, and hoped to take a train for Newark a few minutes earlier than none for this city so as to get my baggage there comfortably. But I found the four o'clock train had not left Jersey City, the few cars at the station were crowded full of impatient passengers; and there we had to wait until half past six before the first train one for Philadelphia started, I saw that this train was like to be out all night in the snow; so I stood at the Newark [illegible]

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I sat through the evening by the big stove in the bar room, and was entertained most of the time by watching two deaf and dumb men who were passing the night there. They had both been drinking a good deal, and one kept on doing so until bed time, but the other was so drunk that he slept a long time in his chair. The active one amused as by showing off his skill in some little feats of children's sleight of hand and in bragging about his muscle. He and his companion talked by signs; so I had a good sequel to my deaf and dumb observations at Northampton. I was surprised at the ease with which on the whole they made themselves understood to the bystanders who were quite unused to signs. Another odd character storm bound there was a man from New York who seemed to have a mania for talking politics on the Democratic side, and who finally got a Boston man there into a political discussion after the deaf and dumb men had gone to bed. The Boston man finally lost his patience and went to bed in disgust. The next morning after breakfast I found in the bar room another man who seemed to have a mania for talking. This was a poor Irishman, who seemed to be drunk and kept up a thinking aloud much to the annoyance of the Boston man who sat next to him and [illegible] him severely to his face. Finally, the drunkard squared off as if to fight with a young man who had mischievously pulled his boat, so the landlord turned the drunkard out into the [illegible]. The poor fellow within ten minutes was apprehended in the act of stealing a pair of boots at a store door, and he was taken to prison. It seems in his talk to himself in the bar room he had said that he must do something to get into prison, since he could find no work to do. So much for the dumb men and the chatterers of the Newark [illegible].

At length my train came along and brought me a pretty humpty. Indeed, the snow did not seem very deep on the road and the drifts seemed small; but I suppose the great delays of the trains the night before were due [illegible] to the cold of the stove and to their poor preparations for contending with snow.

Give my love to Hannah, and believe me always very affectionately yours. Benj. Smith [illegible]

15 Dec. 1867. — Here is a little [illegible] I have to add. The hotel keeper at Newark was a friend of James's for James boxed at the hotel last summer. Either for that reason or for convenience a bedroom and parlor attached were assigned me the second night by the hotelkeeper. But when I went to bed he had already disappeared from the bar room, and his clerk on seeing the number that had been set against my name on the regis. said "there must be some mistake"; then he asked me "if I had my wife with me." Not as I knowed on. He finally gave me the comfortable apartment however.

On my arrival here I found here the back numbers of the American Naturalist, so you may expect to receive some of them soon.

B. S. L.

15 Dec. 1869. — Mrs. [illegible] Grove Street. To hold
[illegible] Mr. Norton & Miss [illegible] pleased to [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Hall Mann [illegible] that Mr. Norton is [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Norton and Mr. Hall Mann are assigned [illegible]
[illegible] in the Collection. Mrs. Mann is [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Norton, and his [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. Norton [illegible] Mann [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. Norton [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. Norton [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. Norton

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 13 Dec. 1867.

Dear Father:

On my arrival here last Friday afternoon I found your letter of the seventh. I answered in part at Northampton the inquiries you make; but I should add that I said nothing to Uncle Joseph at Jamaica Plain, about the terms of Uncle Edwards purchase of the quitclaim deeds. The whole thing struck me as quite new to Uncle Joseph, although he said little or nothing about it. Nothing was said to Aunt Henshaw about it by either James or me, and I guess not to Jo Henshaw by James. I said nothing to Uncle Joseph about the conditions of the gift mentioned in Uncle Edwards letter; and, indeed, I took so little notice of them in glancing through the letter that I hardly know what that one. My impression is that they required the placing of the homestead in trust for mother and the girls if they should survive you, but I did not notice whether the place was in that to go to your heirs or to the heirs of the last survivor or to the heirs of Grandfather's estate. I suppose the trust in favor of the survivors would prevent the sale of the lower end of the lot as we were talking about. I understand very easily your delicacy about proposing the purchase of Uncle Joseph's portion and fixing the price of it; but it seems to me that the terms that Uncle Edward would make with the Joneses would be at least not too low for you to make with Uncle Joseph. You would have no reason to be more liberal with him than Uncle Edward with the Joneses; nor would Uncle Joseph be likely to desire a better bargain out of you than they would out of Uncle Edward. Still, you might wish from Uncle Joseph a more absolute refinishment of his claim than Uncle Edwards conditions [illegible], especially if the place is to revert finally to the original heirs.

After Jackson had left me, at Hartford, I had a little talk on the train with Mr. Bliss and with his brother whom I had never seen before. I found Richard [illegible] expecting me at his lodgings, and that he had arranged

for my staying with him over night. I made the acquaintance of his father there. I parted with Richard the next morning after breakfast with the expectation of reaching Philadelphia that night; but much more time was taken up than I expected in looking up a certain point in the Astor Library and I had not finished when the Library closed for the day. I carried out a plan I had of calling on James at Newark; but as it was so late I concluded to stay at Newark over night and come here the next evening after another visit to the Library. That afternoon, however, Thursday, the storm was so bad and the trains so much out of order that I concluded to lie over again until Friday morning at Newark, and I suppose I should otherwise have been out all night on the railroad in the storm. The train which left here at half past one Thursday afternoon reached New York only at eight o'clock Friday morning; but had been overtaken on the [illegible] by the four o'clock and seven o'clock trains. I left Newark at half past ten and our train came through within forty minutes of the regular time. I found however that the snow even in the drifts did not [illegible] to much compared with what is common in New England; but I suppose the railroads [illegible] are poorly provided with snow plows and [illegible] of contending with snow I saw however that they had comfortable looking tenders all covered in, so that with the help of a piece of canvass additional the engine men were protected from the weather. Friday night was the coldest night here they had had, though less windy than the night before; and the thermometer went down (at Norristown I believe) to three degrees above zero, which is considered extreme here; but I slept with my window open bare headed, without taking cold. But that is perhaps not remarkable considering now enfeebled I have become by my diet and cold baths and gymnastics.

I can learn nothing here about the Lesleys except that Aunt Susan wrote Mrs. Henderson here a letter that came some ten days ago in which there was a most encouraging account of Mr. Lesley's health. Nobody here knew anything of the plan of spending the winter in Egypt.

Give my love to all.

Your affectionate Son

Benj. Smith Lyman

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 15 Dec. 1867.

Josiah Lyman Esq.

My dear Uncle:

I arrived here day before yesterday afternoon, and took your letter and stock certificate to Mr. Hollis yesterday morning. On looking at them he found that only one of the four powers of attorney from you had by some oversight been signed by you, although all four were signed by the witnesses; and that both those powers and the four from Mr. Forbes had not the requisite revenue stamps attached to them. Mr. Hollis returned all the papers with the letter into my hands and advised me to suggest to you that you should make out on one of the enclosed blanks a single power of attorney for all the 279 shares in your name and get Mr. Forbes to make out one for the 1210 shares in his name, so by so doing only one stamp will be required for each of your certificates of eight, a saving of a dollar and a half; and it was of no importance to him that the powers should be on the same pieces of paper as the certificates and the blanks at present filled or partially filled can be cut off. If you prefer, however, I can attach stamps to the powers that are already signed, and send on the other three to you to be signed and stamped; or you can send a power merely for the unstamped certificate, 240 shares, instead of my sending you the certificate. If you send your own and Mr. Forbes's powers for the 240 I can return you (if you like) the cut off pieces of the two new ones will replace. If you should choose to have me put stamps on the powers already signed, I am compelled by momentarily threatening circumstances to ask you to send me the stamps & the money to buy them, so as to prevent delay.

With pleasing recollections of my visit at your house, and with much love to all the family, I remain

Your affectionate Nephew.
Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Dec. 15th, 1869.

Dear Mr. Clemens.

My dear Mark:

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 15 Dec. 1867.

Edwd. S. Morse Esq.
Editor of American Naturalist
Salem.

Dear Sir:

On my arrival here day before yesterday I found your favour of the seventh of this month together with a package of the eight first numbers of the Naturalist that passed have come to our post office here about the fifth of this month. Yesterday came another party of eight Naturalists, duplicates of mine, and I [illegible] herewith.

Thanking you for the trouble you have taken in this matter I remain

Respectfully yours,
Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 15 Dec. 18[illegible]

Mrs. L.B. Lyman.

My dear Aunt:

I am very sorry that I was not at home when you called last Monday, but I did not know that you were coming. I should, however, be glad to see you any day and as soon as you can, and I am sure mother will be delighted.

[illegible]

Tuesday morning Mr. Jenkins went with me as far as Hartford. That night I spent with Richard Allen in New York and I expected to reach home the next night. But I became so much engaged in looking up a certain point in the history of surveying at the Astor Library, that I found it unable to finish it that day. So I went out to Newark, and as I arrived there late I concluded to stay until next day, continue my research at the Library, and come here Thursday evening. Then came, however, the great snow storm, and as the trains were much disordered I concluded on arriving late at Newark to spend another night there. So I did not get here until Friday afternoon. The snow on the road did not look to my northern eyes so serious but that the trains might have got along without much delay by means of proper snow plows; but the half past one train from here Thursday afternoon did not reach New York until eight o'clock the next morning. It was overtaken to be sure by two later trains, but the latest one was some thirteen hours in our road. My detention this side of Newark was slight. I found as I came through West Philadelphia that the lads and lasses were in great numbers bent upon enjoying the skating at one of the skating parks there in spite of the cold wind and the snow. Friday night was the coldest night here they had had and the thermometer marked three degrees above zero, which is very low for this region. I could boast however, of having been it four degrees below zero at Concord last Monday morning.

I look back with much pleasure upon my visit at your house; and hope you will give my love to all the family, and believe me as ever

Your affectionate Nephew.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 15 Dec. [illegible]

My dear Sanborn:

I congratulate you to day on the commencement of another year, and I wish you many happy returns of the anniversary.

The night after we parted I spent with Richard Allen in New York. I went with him to see Midsummer Nights Dream at the Olympic Theatre, but found the acting very poor, and the great attraction was a gorgeous and very ingenious and complicated spectacle at the end of the play. Aside from the general difficulty of acting one of Shakespeare's plays satisfactorily, this representation had in my case to undergo comparison with another of the same play that I saw at Burton's Theatre, in January 1854, or thereabouts the first time I was in New York. That time it was excellent, and perhaps from its distance it seems even better than it was. After the play, this time, we dropped in at a German lager beer concert room close by and saw the orchestrion, a big music box that plays with all the instruments of an orchestra; it is as large as a small church organ. It did not seem to succeed as well after all as the real orchestra that played after it had done. The machine was made at Ulm in Germany.

The next day I had expected to leave New York for Philadelphia, but to stop a couple of hours on the way at Newark. Point I found the looking up of a certain point in the history of surveying, namely the history of the [illegible] of telescopic measurements described to you, to take so much longer than I had expected that it was four o'clock, the closing time of the library, before I had done. They let me go up into one of the alcoves and help myself to books, they found I was going to ask for such a number of them; many books, of course, I merely wished to glance through to be [illegible] that the matter was not mentioned in them. After [illegible] it was too late to see a certain business [illegible]

down town that I wanted to see; so I went over to Newark and after a little search succeeded in finding my old friend James's lodgings. As it had got to be late then, I concluded to stay all night at Newark and come here the next day, Thursday, after another visit to the Library. I was the better pleased with this arrangement because I should then have on the journey here for my companion a young fellow boarder of James's named Satterthwaite who used to be a ten year old pupil of mine in Albany School here, eleven years ago. We had quite a pleasant talk over those old times. Thursday morning I went to New York in the snowstorm after inspecting the admirable architecture of James's insurance office, and spent most of the day at the Library, without wholly finishing what I wanted to do after all. When I started again for Newark I found the trains all disordered, and after waiting until half past six in Jersey city along with others who had waited since four before, I came as far as Newark but decided to stay there another night, as it seemed plain that the train would be very much delayed on the way here so as to bring me here very late if it did not keep me out all night. It turned out that the train that left here at half past one Thursday afternoon did not reach New York until eight the next morning; but when I came through the next morning it seemed to me that there was not any reason enough to excuse such delays if they had only an northern snowploughs. This second night in Newark I did not venture out in the storm but sat by the stove in the barroom of the hotel and watched a couple of deaf and dumb men who were also storm bound and who were drinking pretty hard. One became very drunk and went to sleep the other kept on drinking and remained lively. He talked a great deal with the rest of the company in the sign language and showed off his skill in certain children's feats of sleight of hand, and showed off his muscle with great pride. I had never seen so much of the sign language and it was a good sequel to my visit to Miss Rogers's [illegible].

Give my best regards to your wife, and believe me ever

Very affectionately yours. Benj. Mitchell

Altho' so [illegible] I should not for Lippincott's New Monthly, the [illegible] I could not tell [illegible] for an interesting popular article on some scientific subject, [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 15 Dec. 1864

J. W. Harden Esq.

My dear Sir:

On my return day before yesterday from spending Thanksgiving with my friends in New England I found the papers you had sent me containing the first letter you wrote on Ventilation, and yesterday came your very welcome favor of the twelfth. I read your papers in the newspapers with great interest, and am glad that you occupy your leisure in writing in that way. It must make you favorably known to a large number than would perhaps otherwise hear of you. I know that Dr. Darby would also feel much interested in them if he were here; but he is now in Switzerland and will probably spend the winter in Egypt and will certainly not come home before Spring. The last accounts of his health

All that you write about Plymouth affairs interests me very much. I have been very ignorant of the details of what has been going on there, but have felt sure that things would have been ordered better managed there if you had remained in the Company's employ. It is a great shame that a property that is really

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 15 Dec. 1867.

J. W. Harden Esq.

My dear Sir:

On my return day before yesterday from spending Thanksgiving with my friends in New England I found the paper you had sent me containing the first letter you wrote Hentilation, and yesterday came your very welcome favor of the 12th. I read your paper in the Newspapers with great interest, and am glad that you recently gave lectures in writing in that way. I wish I may be your fellow-[illegible] to a large number than would perhaps otherwise have [illegible]. I know that Mr. Lesley would also feel much interested in them, if he were here; but he is now in Jerusalem and will probably spend the winter in Egypt and will certainly not come home before spring. [illegible]

All that you write about Hymenoptera appears interesting and very much. I have been very pleasant [illegible] has been going on here, but have felt sure that things would have been [illegible] better managed here if you had remained in the Company's employ. It is a great shame that a person that is really

so valuable should be so badly mismanaged. It only confirms my settled aversion to having any thing to do with any mining company as a stockholder unless I can have the control of it myself. The profit of such a company depends, it seems, much more upon the general business management of it than upon the mineral wealth of the land. But it is to be hoped the time will come when all business men will take it for granted that mining matters must be managed by men who are specially trained for them.

I had a pleasant little call two or three weeks ago from your son from Conshohocken and was glad to find that he is doing well there and has promising prospects. I was sorry to learn from him that you find business still very dull at Wilkesbarre. It seems to be dull indeed every where and in every branch but perhaps especially in mining. At least I find it so here, and have found it so for many months; and I hardly expect it to improve much for a year to come.

I know nothing whatever about the Nova Scotia operations of Boston men at present. The only one I know any thing at all about down there, and that is extremely little is a claim that I reported on three years ago, the Bonnet Claim now in the hands of New Yorkers. They have this fall been trying to start a new pit there, but I have not heard whether they have succeeded or not. They have employed for that purpose a man that is, I fear, a rather poor stick; he was tried by another company there for a time, and they had to give him up. It was he that I hoped you might succeed in Mr. Moren's Company; but who they got in his place I have never heard.

I remain, my dear Sir, very truly yours, Benj. Smith.

2[illegible] South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 17 Dec, 1867

My dear Fanny:

Your very welcome favor of Sunday came to hand this afternoon. You have done better as regards [illegible] in writing than I feared you might; but although your manifold occupations may prevent you from writing again for some weeks you shall not in the meantime enjoy the consciousness that it is I who am owing you a letter; there shall be no such publication for the delay.

The Miss Lyman's last evening called my attention to a telegraphic account of the fire at Northampton and quite astonished by the extent of the loss. The names were so transmogrified that I could only recognise Orin Kings [illegible] and indeed I do not know now who Mr. Irish Parsons is or where he lived, nor Mr. Joseph Kellogg. — Miss Mary Lyman showed me last evening her watercolor paintings of flowers, leaves and fruits, some of them from leaves and plants gathered on our Wissahickon picnic this fall. She has done them most admirably, really with wonderful skill. Some of the flowers were picked [illegible] at Westfield last summer. — The Miss Lyman's especially Miss Charlotte, are looking forward impatiently to next Friday morning as the beginning of their Christmas vacation. — I went from their house to the James Furness, and Mrs. Furness praised the Miss Lyman's school very highly [illegible] they had now fifty two pupils and could have as many now as they want as there are pupils now counting upon going to that school next year. Mrs. Furness's mother, Mrs. Eliot, was there looking very well and bright. Mrs. Eliot told about her two grandes daughters Nelly [illegible] friends, Ida Eliot aged twenty eight and her sister aged twenty recent graduates in the same class at the Salem normal school. The younger is at Washington with her father the congressman, with no present expectation of teaching; but Ida is at Scituate [illegible] with a salary of $[illegible]000 as first assistant of Miss Brackett in Dove School, who is of about the same age but more experience as a teacher and has a salary of $2000; and Lottie

Stearns is Miss Brackett's second assistant with a salary of $700. Lottie was you know a teacher at Antioch College last year; but Miss [illegible], it seems, is a particular friend of hers and drew her away to St. Louis. The Furnesses were in fine spirits. Mr. Furness's sister, Mrs. Haven, was there, who has lately lost her husband. Mrs. Furness said her little girls had frequent letters from the Lesley children. She showed me a photograph just received of the grand daughter, that is, her son Elliot's baby. As a photograph it seemed quite successful, but as a baby — I feel hardly competent to express an opinion.

Joseph Lesley showed me a letter he received yesterday from his brother Peter, dated the 27th at Lyons and the next day at Marseilles; and on the 29th they were to sail for Egypt in the steamer. He seemed to be very well, and especially revived by the warmth after leaving Lyons. Aunt Susan had been forbidden by the doctor to cross the Simplon, and go that way so as to shorten the sea voyage as they had thought of doing; and she was upset for a time by having to rise at 3 in the morning they left Lyons after a bad night; but otherwise she seemed to be well. It seems Mr. Lesley has been printing his Lowell Institute lectures, and they are now all ready as far as correcting proofs is concerned and will be published in a month or so by Trübner in London and in this country. He thinks the proof correcting has done him no harm; but he kept the project secret except from Jo, as he was uncertain how it might turn out. He expects the book to give offence to many, but expects to be indifferent to the attacks made upon it.

I did not read Dr. Newberry's Address as I had had heard it delivered and had not been very well satisfied with it. To tell the truth, I esteem more highly his appreciation of Northampton young ladies, at least as far as he specified them, than I do his appreciation of Darwin's theory. I think you would be much better pleased with the addresses of the presidents of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, such, for example, as Sir Wm Armstrong's. I am glad you find things that interest you in the Magazine; I shall soon send you some numbers that I think you will find still more interesting.

Therewere some fabulous characters at the end of your letter [illegible] seems to have been added by another hand, no doubt Hannah's although her signature was lacking. Give her my love and believe me ever very affectionately yours Benj. Smith Lyman

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 18 Dec. 1867.

Dear Mother:

Your favor of yesterday is at hand. You have indeed had a great fire. Miss Lymans first called my attention to a telegraphic notice of it in one of our papers day before yesterday, but that account was meager and the names badly twisted, and I am glad to see the fuller account in the Republican. You have not only had this excitement since I left you, but as usual just after my departure from Northampton there seems to have been a great deal of social excitement, what with your grand state dinner at the Hospital and the State reception at the Dudleys and the private theatricals. I might perhaps not have been a distinguished stranger enough to have been invited to join in the State gaieties, but I should have been able to enjoy the theatricals and should like very much to have been them. I can't plead however as a cause of fondness for private theatricals my having very much acted myself in them; for my grand boy experience in the Rivals at Fort Hill is the only one I have ever had. I am sorry Mary lost her chance to see these by her headache, and hope they will be repeated so that she will have another chance. I forget (if, indeed, I ever heard) what play was acted this time.

You may have heard by this time what I read yesterday: ~~yesterday~~ in a letter from Mr. Lesley to his brother Joseph. It was dated at Lyons the 27th and Marseilles the 28th and on the 29th they were to sail from Marseilles for Egypt, a long voyage that Mr. Lesley had been dreading. He had thought of shortening it by going across the Alps by the Simplon pass, but the doctor at the last minute forbade Aunt Susan's going that way. She was upset by having to get up at six to leave Lyons after a bad night, but she revived in a few hours, and the warmth of the south of France refreshed Mr. Lesley, who had begun a little to feel the effects of the approaching winter. He represented himself however as in very satisfactory health; although he spoke to

of being unable to take notes or write. Nevertheless he has been correcting the proofs of his Lowell Institute lectures which Trübner & Co. of London have been printing this summer. They are to be published now very soon, say in a month or so, for the printing or at least proof reading is quite done. He thinks the proofreading has done him no harm, but has been the source of a little pleasurable excitement on the whole, except a very little at the end. He seems to expect the book to be attacked by incentivated theologians but that he shall be indifferent to what they say. In some parts the book is rewritten since the lectures were delivered. It is to be published in this country as well as in London. He wrote Joseph about this project last summer, but as he was uncertain how it might turn out he enjoined secrecy upon him.

When I was at Northampton last you said nothing about Mrs. Sabin's death, but Mr. Bliss said it was in the newspaper there. It was a great surprise to me when he told me of it on my way to New York; and I believe it was quite sudden at the last. The cause was pneumonia I believe. Mr. Bliss had been at the funeral and said that Miss Hannah Lyman was there but not Mrs. Savage.

The Miss Lymans are well and their school extremely flourishing. Miss Mary showed me her water color paintings the other evening and they are very fine indeed. They are pictures of flowers, autumn leaves and fruits, some of them gathered on our Wissahicon picnic.

You know Christmas is made much of here; the shops and streets are already thronged with buyers of Christmas presents. The streets are also exceedingly slippery and have been ever since my return here. I see men falling about me every where, but I walk on secure, not owing the presence or absence of a haughty spirit but to my gymnastic exercises, which require balancing in a great variety of positions. I had but one fall last winter and that was at the very beginning, before I knew there was any ice under a thin coating of new snow. Gymnastics and vegetarianism and cold baths and other windows for you.

Give my love to all. Your affectionate Son. Benj. Smith Lyman

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 20 Dec. 1867.

Joseph Lyman Esq.

My dear Uncle:

Your favor of the seventeenth came to hand yesterday afternoon. I have this morning taken the papers to Mr. Hollis and made the transfer of all four hundred shares of stock, and he says he will send you soon the new certificate as you requested. There were seven stamps of twenty five cents each to pay for, one on each of the six powers of attorney (four from Mr. Forbes and two from you) and one on the new certificate, and there was a five cent stamp on each of the transfers on the company's book (one of Mr. Forbes's and one of yours); making one dollar and eighty five cents in all; and I send you the change of your five dollars herewith, three dollars and fifteen cents. I suppose the making out of the new certificate requires a little delay from its needing the signature of other officers than Mr. Hollis. I return you here with the unsigned powers of attorney cut off from the three certificates. The trouble to me you speak of was nothing, but rather a pleasure.

You draw quite an attractive picture of Mr. Hollis's position, and when he gets so tired of it as to resign, I should like very well to be urged to accept it. In fact, to oblige friends, I might perhaps be willing to take four or five such places.

Joseph Lesley had a letter from his brother Peter last Monday, dated at Lyons the twenty seventh and at Marseilles the twenty eighth of last month. Mr. Lesley spoke of his health as good, but he felt better as he met the warmth of Southern France, for he had begun to feel the approach of winter, he is so very sensitive to the cold. He spoke also of his being unable to take notes or scarcely write a letter, and he meant to lead a very quiet life in Egypt this winter. It seems he has been correcting proofs this summer of his Lowell Institute lectures, that Trübner and Company have been printing, and they are to be published in this country as well as England in a month or so. The correcting is now done and he thinks it has done him no harm, although near the end it was a little troublesome; and he rewrote some parts. His wife was well, but [illegible] by the [illegible] as they had thought of doing to shorten the sea voyage. They were to sail direct for Egypt the 29th. [illegible] Your affectionate [illegible]. Benj. Smith Lyman

You were asking what Mr. Hollis's [illegible] in Library Street was. His [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia;
21 Dec. 1867.

Dr. Estes Howe.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of day before yesterday is at hand, inquiring in regard to maps of the Clyde and Block House mines with the contour lines.

I have no contour map of the Clyde tract in my hands, except a very fragmentary one on the rough plotting sheets, which happened however to be quite satisfactory for the purpose of drawing the outcrops on the large map of the four companies. This fragmentary topography is confined chiefly to the immediate neighborhood of the roads laid down on your large map of the district between Big Glace Bay and Schoonee Pond, and to the shore line.

Of the Block House Company's tract I have a photograph of their topographical and geological map. The scale of this photograph is $\frac{1}{20000}$, or 1666⅔ feet to the inch, the same as the scale of the large map of the four companies just mentioned; and copies of this photograph would cost something like thirty cents, which I have no copy of the contour lines of the Block House Map on the original scale of 400 feet to the inch, not even on the rough plottings; for those contour lines were first drawn on the final map. But I have, of course, the materials that would enable me to draw the contour lines upon the rough plottings.

Mr. Belloni was very particular about my divulging any geological information in regard to the Block House tract to others, and whether he would be willing that you should have a copy of the photograph just mentioned or not I do not know. I should not suppose, however, that he would make any objections, since you have the large map of the four companies; but still I should feel obliged to get his consent before sending it.

Give my regards to the Mr. Emery, Hubbard and Converse.

Very truly yours. Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia,
21 Dec. 1887.

Mr. Sales Stone.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of day before yesterday is at hand, inquiring in regard to maps of the Clyde and Black Horse Ranges with the contour lines.

I have no contour map of the Clyde tract in my hands, except a very fragmentary one on the rough plotting sheets, which happened however to be [illegible] for the purpose of showing the outcrops on the large map of the four companies. This fragmentary topography is confined chiefly to the immediate neighborhood of the areas laid down on your large map of the district between Big Glade Bay and Johnson Pond, and to the above line.

Of the Black Horse Company tract I have a photograph of their topographical and geological map. The scale of this photograph is $\frac{1}{20000}$, or 1666⅔ feet to the inch, the same as the scale of the large map of the four companies just mentioned; and copies of this photograph would cost something like thirty cents; [illegible] I have no copy of the contour lines of the Black Horse map on the original scale of 400 feet to the inch, not even on the rough plotting; for those contour lines were first drawn on the final map. But I have, of course, the material that would enable me to draw the contour lines upon the rough plottings.

Mr. Bellini was very particular about my giving any geological information in regard to the Black Horse Tract to others, and whether he would be willing that you should [illegible] of the photograph just mentioned or not I do not know. I should not suppose, however, that he would make any objections, since you have the large map of the four companies; but still I should feel obliged to get his consent before sending it.

Yours very respectfully,
Wilbur and Cameron.
Very truly yours. Dear Sir, [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 27 Dec. 1867.

Prof. E. H. Hitchcock.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the twenty third proposing that I should help you in getting up a geological atlas of America came duly to hand.

Like yourself, "I am not so pressed in business but that I could do considerable more"; but I still feel hardly inclined to undertake so laborious a piece of work as the compilation of a geological map of Virginia with descriptive letter, as without compensation. It seems to me that I could employ my time more profitably in other ways.

I am wholly unacquainted with Prof. W. B. Rogers, so that I can form no idea of his answer if you should ask to be allowed to make a copy of his manuscript map of Virginia; but even if he should refuse, you would be no worse off than if you had not asked, for there seems to be no impropriety in the mere asking.

Mr Lesley, whom you also inquire about, will not come home until spring and he is spending the winter in Egypt. His address is in the care of Messrs. John Munroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris; or perhaps a letter would reach him a trifle quicker if addressed to the care of Chas. Hale, our Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, whom Mr. Lesley is visiting. He has, I believe, nothing like a copyright interest in the State Reports Geological Map; and I should think it would only be necessary for fairness towards him to give him credit in any compilation for the information taken from him and not to make him in any way responsible for statements not taken from him.

Wishing you the best success in your undertaking, I remain

Yours very truly

Benj. Smith Lyman

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 25th
1837.

Dear Lemuel,

Magdeburg:

You must welcome letter [illegible] great pleasure. I had scarcely [illegible] Cadiz letter when I learned from [illegible] that [illegible] a letter for me dated at Marseilles the twenty-seventh of last month under the [illegible] Bremen from Marseilles to Copenhagen [illegible] Bremen. [illegible] this manner [illegible] Danish Institute [illegible] Bremen [illegible] Bremen. [illegible] Bremen [illegible] Bremen [illegible] Bremen

I have just had a weekly visit from a fellow student of mine at Freiberg Walter Crafts of West Newton in Boston. He is a very good fellow and I hope you will fall in with him some time. We had not seen each other for five years and had scarcely heard from each other in that time, so we had a great deal to [illegible]. We lived over our Freiberg days again besides recounting [illegible] that had happened to us since that. After he came back from Germany he spent a couple of years at Lake Superior, but finally became dissatisfied with living in that rough country.

I congratulate you heartily on having your house so full of fuels and your hands so full of work; for this [illegible] must indeed be very interesting to you. I am sorry however that you should have to speak of the pecuniary advantage of it as only "mince" for you certainly deserve to be [illegible]. Dr. Hayden is living in Washington this winter, so that I have no chance to hear his lively accounts of his observations and experiences in the western wilds. Dr. Le Conte is here but I have seen little of him yet, I have been so much [illegible]. He had a [illegible] notion at first about the origin of his tertiary [illegible] coal; he aimed to consider it an accumulation of [illegible] and by no means similar in origin to the carboniferous coals. [illegible] I [illegible] him to [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] he has had made that it contains [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] believe that it answers so closely to the description of the "[illegible]" [illegible] of Germany.

I thank you for your kind wishes and wish you in return a happy new year and many returns of [illegible] and I hope you had a merry Christmas. I am sure that my father and all his family join me in [illegible] I remain as ever

Very affectionately yours,
Benj: Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 29 [illegible]

Dear Father:

[illegible] the twenty first came duly to hand. I am sorry to hear that it is impossible for you to get possession of Uncle Joseph's [illegible] of the homestead; but if you can get all the rest that will be of little consequence. Even [illegible] that you have already [illegible] you practically the control of the place even beyond the life claim you [illegible], and the rest might be looked upon in the light of a mortgage [illegible]. I trust that James or I will be in a condition to buy up Uncle Joseph's share by the time it may be purchasable, and to get the other [illegible] claims in the same way, if Uncle Edward should meet with any obstacle in carrying out his plans in regard to Aunt Katy's and Aunt Susan's shares, or if you should not be able to buy Aunt Henshaw's share. I should think it would be desirable on both sides for you to buy Aunt Henshaw's share (Cousin [illegible] could help her to fix the price) because it would be easier for [illegible] by her death [illegible] should fall to [illegible] because the money would be [illegible] to [illegible] as you are likely to outlive her so that [illegible] derive no advantage from the rise in value [illegible].

[illegible] much interested in the the deaf and dumb school but very much pleased with the little I saw [illegible] Theresa Dudley was especially interesting, and her case [illegible] to show the advantage of teaching the deaf and dumb [illegible] than articulation exclusively as [illegible] alphabet, for it is plainly the greater degree to which her mind is unfolded that gives her such quickness in learning articulation. Perhaps she has besides better [illegible] of articulation than some of the other pupils. I think [illegible] something might be gained in teaching articulation by [illegible] the child how each sound is made in the mouth where the tongue is to be placed, how the lips or teeth are to be fixed, and the like, more systematically and correctly than Mr Higgins seemed to tell them; and indeed the [illegible] to depend almost entirely upon imitation [illegible], the natural [illegible] for learning children to hear

except that the nice ear of a hearing child takes the place of a constantly present teacher who corrects every mistake in articulation until each sound is properly learnt. As these children cannot hear the sounds they make they might be able to reassure themselves of the correctness of their articulation by knowing the precise position of each organ proper for each sound and then they can judge for themselves whether they notice intelligently, since they are conscious of the position of the organs. This too would lead them in reading the lips to notice what is essential to the articulation of any sound and to separate that from what may be merely accidental or peculiar to the individual, so that they would learn quickly to [illegible] the speech of others [illegible] outside the school.

I had a letter from Mr. Lesquereux the other day dated Christmas Eve, in which he expressed great regret that he had been unable to stop at Northampton last fall and see you and your "dear and excellent family," to translate literally. "They have been so kind as to adopt me as one of their friends. I am more grateful for it than I can express to you." He says he has to prepare this winter a long work with plates on the fossil plants of the Illinois coals and another of the more recent formations of the west. He has his little house full of fossils sent for his examination by Dr. LeConte and Dr. Hayden as well as collected by himself and he would need an immense hall and an immense library to study these fossils properly. In spite of working hard he doesn't make much progress, he thinks. But he thinks that the fossil botany of America must be worked out some time or other and that since the means present themselves it is his duty to collect, study and publish as much as possible as a starting point for those that come after him in the same branch of study. Moreover that this work has for him a great interest and a pecuniary advantage that's not great. Further on, he says: "Permit me to wish you and your dear parents a happy Christmas and a happy New Year." And again at the end, he says: "And when you have a chance remember me to your worthy and excellent father and to all your dear family."

I hope you all had a "Merry Christmas," and wish you a happy New Year. My Freiberg fellow student, Crafts, spent a week with me, and went away last Friday; and we were busily occupied pretty much the whole week in talking over the old Freiberg times and [illegible] of what had happened since. Give my love to all. Your affectionate [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street Philadelphia; 29 Dec. 87.

Dear Mary:

Your favor of Christmas Eve reached me the morning after Christmas. I hope you had a Merry Christ and wish you a happy New Year.

For my part I dined at the Miss Lyman's Christmas Day by special invitation and had a very pleasant time there. No one was there besides the Maiden [illegible] except their nephew Charles Short, about eighteen years old, who had come on here from [illegible] to spend Christmas with a fellow [illegible] of his named Lea. Young Lea was going to dine with all his family at his grandfather Isaac Lea's, so young Short chose to dine with his aunts. This young gentleman takes after his father and is a great talker. The [illegible] Lymans showed me some Christmas presents they had [illegible] from their pupils, a big box of sugar plums, some fine illustrated books and a pencil case. One of the books was a new edition of the Book of Gems that Mr. Ellis gave another some years ago. This new edition is published by Lippincott here and is finely bound in one volume; but I think it can contain [illegible] a half of the two volumes mother has. The engraving are the same, at least most of them, but besides seeing some that [illegible] familiar to me I looked in vain for the picture of a little child that used to remind me of my darling Dara[illegible]. The other book was a similar collection of poetical gems [illegible] and still better illustrated, with a number of [illegible] by Turner, all very finely engraved on [illegible]. The ladies had a grand dinner and besides turkey, oysters and [illegible] fixins they were especially well provided with vegetables for [illegible] sake, and tempted me so with one dish after another that I thought at the end of it all that I should be able to eat nothing more for a week at least, although I have in reality found my appetite [illegible]. I think they had hoped to have some little ceremony on the occasion; but that fell through, not merely because ceremony is rather thrown away upon me and is not encouraged by me generally at their house, but because my friend Crafts did not go with me to the [illegible] as they had hoped he would. They came to my office last Monday morning to invite me, as they had not [illegible]

me for some days, and here they found Crafts, and invited him at the same time. I was glad they asked him too as I had no idea of letting him dine alone Christmas day; but about two hours before the dinner [illegible] came he backed out and insisted that he must write some letters to go by the mail that very night and [illegible] expected then to go away the next morning. I doubt however whether he would have had a very pleasant time at the dinner as he was so much of a stranger.

Crafts was a particular friend of mine the year I was at Freiberg. That was his first year in Europe, and he staid at Freiberg another year, and then came back to America, and spent two or three years in the Lake Superior Copper Region. Since that he has been for short times in various parts of the country but has made his headquarters most of the time at his mother's house, his native place, in West Newton, near Boston. He formerly studied at Troy in the Engineering School there, and is highly thought of there; and it was through his recommendation that I was applied to in regard to the new professorship there last spring. He passed through this city last winter while I was away on [illegible] of Thanksgiving and I just missed seeing him; so that I had not seen him for five years when he came here a week ago last Friday night. He staid here until Friday afternoon, just about a week. He slept on my sofa bed, so that we were together pretty much all the time. We lived over the old Freiberg times again, and recounted to each other our adventures of the last five years, our experiences and observations professional and otherwise. Indeed, it seems to me that I have not talked so much in the whole five years put together as in this week. The time slipped away quicker than we thought and it was sometimes two [illegible] at night before we thought it eleven. So we breakfasted late, and kept rather irregular hours.

I called at the Blisses' last evening and saw Mrs. and Mrs. Bliss. They said that the whole family was [illegible].

Give my love to all, and a Happy New Year. | Your affectionate brother. Benj. Smith Lyman.

On the Legal Organization of the People to select Candidates for Office.

In great republics it must, of course, be only the most important questions that the whole people can directly decide by its votes, and although it may be fully competent to decide in matters of right and wrong and [illegible] sometimes even of policy, yet for the most part it can only show in its elections the general course to be followed by its representatives and trust to the character and judgement of them as to the details and as to the course to be followed in unforeseen emergencies. It is therefore of the greatest importance not only that the representatives can be trusted to follow the general course pointed out by their constituents but that they should have the highest character and best judgement that can be obtained for the protection of the national interests of every kind both [illegible] and abroad. It is necessary therefore that the majority of the electors should have the opportunity and skill to recognize as well as the integrity to select as their representatives men of the best moral and intellectual character. That integrity in the election, like the desire to maintain in general a [illegible] government, is [illegible] to pervade the greater part of the people by all those who approve of a republican form of government. But even if it is assumed that the people as a whole have the skill to recognize the best and most suitable character, yet it must be admitted that the opportunity of doing so is less general and that [illegible] of electors is large very few of them can have either the [illegible] acquaintance with the desirable representatives or have other ample information that is necessary to a good knowledge of his character. They can as a body know but superficially any candidate presented to them and must necessarily form a superficial estimate of his character and ability. Moreover, where high ability or attainments are required in the representative, it is plain that comparatively few of the people can properly appreciate them; and it may even be questioned

[illegible] the power of [illegible] higher grades of general character [illegible] it is [illegible] generally [illegible], whether the majority in judging [illegible] would not be thrown off the [illegible] even if their means of information [illegible] would not fail to give the proper weight to his various actions or words.

Men are best able to judge of the character of a man with whom they have long been brought in frequent contact [illegible] and otherwise, and with whose temptations and motives [illegible] as well as actions they can therefore probably be [illegible]. In order to judge well at the same time of his capacity for a particular [illegible] they must themselves have some acquaintance with that business and with the character and attainments it requires. It follows then that it is only for the choice of representatives of quite a local kind and of comparatively simple duties (say school district or town officers at most) that the great body of the people is really well fitted. Such chosen representatives as these would for similar reasons be more fit than the whole people to elect representatives of the next higher grade (say county officers); and these still [illegible] fit to choose others of the next higher grade; and so on up to the [illegible]. Under such a system of election the people as such would elect directly only the lowest officers of the government, but would elect all the rest indirectly, just as the senate of the United States is now elected through the State legislature. The high excellence of the senate on the whole, in spite of the fact that the state legislatures are inferior to what they would be if the same system were applied to them, shows well the advantage of the system.

It may be said that the same plan is adopted in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States through the electoral colleges, and no doubt such was the intention of those who made the constitution. But in this case as the members of the electoral

College have nothing else to do but to vote for these officers they are themselves voted for according to the candidates whom they have pledged themselves to elect; so that in effect the whole body of the people decide in regard to these candidates as it always does in regard to the course of its representatives when that is easily foreseen and a simple question. In order that the presidential electors should exercise their own judgement in the election and be considered by themselves and others responsible for it, they must be chosen for other important duties as well, so that this one should not overshadow the rest and exact special pledges from them; and chosen if possible, so long before the presidential election that it will be difficult or impossible to foresee who may turn out to be the fittest candidate for the high office in question. In just this way the members of the State legislatures are chosen with reference to other important duties as well as that of electing United States senators, and are held responsible for this also.

This end might easily be accomplished by making the President and Vice President elective by Congress, and not the Constitution expressly declare that members of Congress must not be presidential electors. The people might well hesitate to make suddenly so great and thorough a change in the mode of election, a change it might prove hard to undo; and it may seem on some accounts really desirable that the whole people by voting for the President should keep an oversight of even this highest office. Still, without any change of the Constitution, without any even seeming restriction of the elective rights of the people, the advantages of such a plan as has been proposed might be very simply obtained in a great degree by requiring the members of Congress to nominate presidential candidates to be voted for by the people either directly or, as now, through the electoral College. It might be thought that the United States

senators would be more suitable nominators than the whole of Congress, since they are the next grade lower than the President; but in this case too great weight would be given to the smaller states. If, on the other hand, the House of Representatives alone made the nominations, too little weight would be had by the states as such, and the advantage of the higher character and greater stability of the Senate would be lost.

If Congressmen made these nominations then they would be held responsible for them and for the character of the elected candidates as they are held responsible for their other acts. They would be obliged (as indeed their own character and [illegible] would persuade them, especially if they were themselves the men of integrity that a similar mode of nomination applied to themselves would be likely to insure) they would be obliged to select such candidates more with reference to his real worth than, as such candidates are now selected with reference to his capability of influencing a vast public by trifling superficial matters, by which it must necessarily be guided in such a case on the present plan of elections. The people would look with confidence to this selection on the part of their representatives and would busy itself only with deciding the general course which they should wish their president to follow, in other words to what party he should belong, for the parties divide on this point of the general course or policy. The personal merits of the candidate would much less come before the people for consideration than before the nominators, who would act as a committee to investigate this point much more satisfactorily than the people could itself investigate it; and the nominations might therefore be put off until the last minute. Before an election the people would be busy in satisfying their minds as to the main principles to be carried out by the new magistrate, while the ablest representatives of the people their congressmen, would be choosing out suitable men to carry out those principles.

In the case of a vacancy there should be nominations made for the different parties; the Congressmen of each party should make their own nomination; and in no part of the country should be obliged to be represented in the making of each nomination, the defeated Congressional candidates of each party should for the purpose be associated with the successful ones. It may be thought that this would be giving too great a [illegible] in a party nomination to those Congressional districts and States where Congressional candidates have failed, making them in fact equal to those where the party has been most successful. But these defeated candidates are just as likely as the successful ones of their party to make nominations worthy of the party. Indeed, a party is perhaps especially careful in the selection of its candidates in those districts where it is weak; and the intelligence and character of the same party is probably quite as high in its weak districts as in its strong ones. The Democratic party, for instance, is probably on the whole quite as intelligent and moral in Massachusetts as the same party in New York City, and quite as likely to have worthy candidates. The nominating body of each party would then be equal in number to all the members of Congress; and as the laws can recognize no parties since these must change with the times, it would be left to the Congressmen as individuals to unite in parties according to their own choice, as the rest of the people always must, and join to nominate the defeated congressional candidate of their own party. When, however, there seems to be more than one such defeated candidate from a given district, then the undoubted members of the nominating body should decide which of the disputed men is to be recognized as rightfully their fellow-member; and this would probably be decided by the relative number of votes such defeated candi-

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duties had received, somewhat as in ordinary cases of contested elections. If the United States paid their defeated congressional candidates any compensation (such as mileage even) for their services in making these nominations, the number of parties might be factitiously multiplied for the sake of the money little as it might be; and it would be safe enough to leave it to such defeated congressional candidates themselves or to their friends or backers to bear the expense of their comparatively light labors if they wished to have a voice in the presidential nominations, and that expense would doubtless be much less than the corresponding expense under the present system. The economy of the plan proposed is manifest; for the present representatives of the people could be charged with the duty of nominations without burdening them so much as to require any increase of their salaries.

The same plan might be applied with ... to the nomination of the State Governors; that is, they might be nominated each by his own state legislature. In the same way, too, the state senators might be nominated by the chief town officers (Selectmen or whatever else they may be called) of their respective districts; and the State representatives might be nominated by corresponding officers of small portions of their districts (such as precincts, for example). The United States representatives could be nominated either by the same set of magistrates that nominate the state senators or by the state representatives of their districts. The system could well be applied to still lower offices than those that have been mentioned, and the community could be divided up, for making nominations at least if not for other purposes into smaller districts than any now used, and these into still smaller, after the fashion of the Anglo Saxon Hundreds and Tithings, until the household itself was reached as the last subdivision, which could be represented in any nominating convention at least, by a single man chosen by the individuals of the households

But it is needless to work out here the minute detail of the plan; it is only worth while to insist upon the principle that the fittest body of men to nominate candidates for a representative office are those that have been found capable of serving in the office of a grade a little lower. These men are the most likely to be acquainted with the needs of the district to be represented, and to know personally the men who are most fit for the office of representative, and they are numerous enough to forbid the danger of their nominating from unworthy personal motives or of being too easily corrupted. But the best safeguard against corruption is the electing of worthy men, and that would be made possible by the system here proposed. It needs but few words and little reflection to make evident the great advantage of so simple a plan of nominations. Few changes would need to be made by law; the election would take place in precisely the same manner as now, and the people would have therefore the constant oversight of all their representatives. The people would merely vote for one or another of the candidates offered to them by the representatives they have themselves chosen, instead of offered, as now, by the conventions of unknown and irresponsible delegates of some volunteer irregular convention in which a very large portion of the people have taken no part either directly or indirectly.

The legal enactments required by the proposed plan of nominations would be extremely simple. It would not be desirable to restrict so far the liberty of choice in the people as to force them to vote for the candidates nominated in this way or for none at all, for the possibility of voting for other candidates would be a safeguard against merely unfit or corrupt nominations on the part of the regular nominators. It would only be necessary to require nominations to be made in the manner here recommended, and they

would not only be likely to gain such weight in the course of time as to be the only nominations made, but from the first they would probably be so; because the consent of the majority of the people, through their representatives which would be required for the passage of the law, would imply such acquiescence in the reasonableness of the plan as to ensure its trial unopposed by the great body of the people. The character of the representation of the people would soon be so much improved in whatever part of the representative system the plan might be tried, whether with reference to the presidential nominations, the congressional nominations or the nomination of state officers, that the same plan would doubtless be adopted for all classes of representatives, and then would the full benefit of the plan be really for the first time experienced in one of the higher parts of the system. For of course, ill chosen representatives would make less judicious nominations than representatives who had themselves been selected in the improved manner.

It has been proposed that nominations should be made by a preliminary vote of all the people of each party. But how long would it be before designing politicians would be pushing themselves openly or covertly in these preliminary elections by much the same arts and means as are now employed for the final election, and would be holding as before nominating conventions within the party? And how likely is it that the worthiest candidate would be even slightly known to the majority of any large body of the people? Such a system might have a limited success in a small district; but it is scarcely possible for a large body of men to select with the least judgement a candidate to represent them except through the intervention of a committee smaller than a committee of the whole. And it seems far better that this committee should be a body of known and responsible men selected already as capable of managing

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other similar matters of weight than that they should be as many men whose connection with the business of nomination is only known for the most part during the brief session of a nominating convention and speedily forgotten, and who feel the weight of the responsibility therefore the less, and are besides chosen with the low care as they have but one duty to perform and that not a grateful one but only one that is to be revised by the people. The many, no doubt, take no interest in the selection of the delegates to nominating conventions, because they feel that they can vote for the candidate or not afterwards according as he may suit them.

One out of Many.

31 Dec. 1867.

To George N. Boker Esq.
Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia.

The writer of the essay "On the Legal Organisation of the People to select Candidates for Office" signed "One out of Many" is

Benj. Smith Lyman,
of No. 135 South Fifth Street,
Philadelphia.

31 Dec. 1867.

To George H. Boker Esq.
Secretary of the Union League
of Philadelphia.

135 South 9th Street, Philadelphia; 31 Dec. 1867.

R. W. Raymond Esq.

My dear Sir:

You will not be surprised to learn that a subscriber to your Journal of Mining feels such an interest in it as to the [illegible] that it should fully maintain its reputation for [illegible] like any other journal. Lest some suspicion may be thrown upon such a reputation by the [illegible] given without comment to Mr. Hinrichs' articles on the assaying of coals, there can be no harm in putting you on your guard by communicating to your privately a few of the questions that these articles have suggested; [illegible] probably not worthwhile for any stranger to undertake the [illegible] instruction [illegible]. Hinrichs or run the risk of offending him personally by calling in question [illegible] or even privately his skill as a [illegible] assayer, whatever hope there might be at the same time of gratifying in that way a feeling of lively interest in the [illegible] Stone Survey. Here are the questions:

How closely did Mr. Hinrichs (who complains of the lack of fullness of the statements of others in such matters) [illegible] the [illegible] during his assays?

Does he imagine, as his final conclusion seems to indicate, that all kinds of coal require the same length of [illegible] to a given amount of heat in order to drive away the volatile parts?

Does he suppose that a fat coal like the Sawa Coals could be exposed to the degree of heat he recommends for the time he recommends without an undue [illegible] of the coke?

Would not the results with the same [illegible] perhaps [illegible] the more uniform the longer the heating lasted, as [illegible] as regards mere uniformity better results would [illegible] by a still longer heating than the [illegible] he recommends?

Who under the sun can ever have given the rule [illegible] until no further loss is sustained?

Does Mr. Hinrichs really suppose that he is the original discoverer of the importance of the ratio between the volatile matters and the carbon of the coal?

Was he, indeed, never seen Johnson's Report to the Navy Department on American Coals, made in 1849, or his Researches on American and Foreign Coals, published in 1850?

Was he never seen even Bodemann's book on Assaying.

Are these papers fair samples of the forthcoming State Geological Report of Iowa?

Is it already too late to correct in that Report any blunder that may be discovered in this publication made "in advance of the official Report"?

But enough. Hoping that you will consider this confidential; and wishing you a Happy New Year, I remain

Very truly yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

1858 Jan 5 Tuesday 28 St, Philadelphia, 5 Jan. 1858.

Dear Mary,

I was glad to receive your letter of last Thursday with its interesting account of the entertainment which you attended on the evening previous. It is pleasant to see the way in which the old fashioned Christian graces are kept alive among the young people of the present day. Something is still left in the hearts of the rising generation of Christians which makes them wish to be like their parents in the days of their youth, and also with some degree of success. But I am afraid that the fashionable world is fast losing its hold upon the affections of the young people of the present day, and that they are quite as ready with Mr. Emerson to say, "Why should we not have a new religion?" as they are to say, "Why should we not have a new style of dress?" Many of the young people of the present day are ashamed of the religion of their parents, and are willing to adopt any thing which is new, no matter how absurd it may be. Many of the young people of this city, and I am afraid of this country also, are ashamed to be known as Christians

[illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, 10 Jan 1866.

E. H. C. Leyburn Esq.
Dear Sir.

By Mr. Wiener's advice I write to tell you that the Payne
[illegible] Coal Co. [illegible] Lackawanna [illegible] Coal [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

No. 35 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 11 Jan. 86.

Theodore Tilton Esq.
Editor of the Independent.

Dear Sir:

By the recommendation of my particular friend Mr. F. S. Sanborn, I take the liberty of offering you enclosed three articles for your paper. As they have been written from very mercenary motives, it would be very gratifying if you would say at your early convenience whether they are acceptable or not, and whether you would like any more of them.

The one on the National Mining School would perhaps best be printed soon, before the bill for the School goes Congress.

Very respectfully yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.

135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 1[illegible] 1868.

To the Editor of the Nation,
New York.

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of my friend Mr. F. B. Sanborn I take the liberty of offering you the enclosed article, on the household use of rock oil in an economical point of view, for your paper, if you desire it.

Very respectfully yours.

Benj. Smith Lyman.